The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,424—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

SEPTEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Ink Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

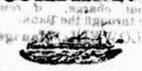
LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the second saloon, special attention is called to the advantageous terms on which excellent accommodation to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Friday
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th Sept.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	011	500	H. Weigh ll	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	8500	1,400	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	304	500	H Weighell	23rd ,,
* HYDASPES	2904	500	S. Bason	30th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th ec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Adn only, and passengers ranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

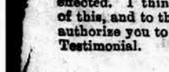
Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DOO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	29th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	29th ,,	10th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 200 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 19th Sept., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 13th October, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should be on board with their Luggage at Q Berth in the Prince's Dock by 2 p.m.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

KEMP AND Co.'s

FLUID EXTRACT OF

POMEGRANATE ROOT BARK.

(Prepared in Vacuo)

THE CERTAIN CURE FOR TAPEWORM.

[UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.]

I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Fluid Extract of Pomegranate Root Bark as a cure for Tapeworm. My child had been afflicted with Tapeworm for years. Over a dozen medical men at various times had tried all the known or supposed specifics, all of which only proved of temporary benefit. In despair your preparation was used last year, and at once succeeded! I have waited 15 months in vain for a recurrence of the symptoms, and can now safely say that a cure has been permanently effected. I think it but fair to write and inform you of this, and to thank you for you priceless gift, and to authorize you to make any use you please of this as a Testimonial.

(Sd.) R. F. ANGELO, Colonel,
Retired List, Bengal Army.
Dinglefields Kumaon, N.-W. P., Sept. 17, 1888.

Per Phial, with Directions, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

SERIES C.

Clematis. Orris.
Magnolia. Jasmin.
Spring Flowers. Hawthorn.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

SERIES B.

Lily of the Valley. Bouquet de Roses.
Seringal. ,, ,, Violettes.
Cheurefeuille. ,, ,, Verveine.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON DES BEBES,

The Finest Soap for Babies' use.
Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON ROYAL,

An excellent Hygienique Bath Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-4; double size, Rs. 2.

SAVON BELGE,

A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap,
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-8.

SAVON NATIONAL,

A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. large Tablets, Rs. 2.

MONSTRE BATH SOAP,

Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2-8.

FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,

Square Tablets, per doz., or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED):

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on Sunday, 30th September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,780 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 28th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1 978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

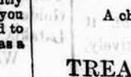
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 29th September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th September, 1888. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning *via* Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BOOLDANA	2,835	On or about 1st October 1888.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th September, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IVORY GOODS.

IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.

Pair of Ladies' Ivory-backed Hair Brushes and Combs, in Velvet and Satin-lined Cases, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, and Rs. 65.
Pair of Gentlemen's Ivory-backed Military Hair Brushes, complete in Solid Leather Cases, Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 50.
Ivory Hat or Clothes Brushes, Rs. 13-8 each.
Ivory Combs, Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10, and Rs. 11, each.
Ivory Glove Stretchers, Rs. 12, per pair.
Ivory Handled Razor Strops, Rs. 9, each.
IVORY PAPER KNIVES, Folding Pocket Paper Knives, Re. 1-8, each.
And a large and choice Assortment of others, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 70.
Ivory Pocket Tablets, consisting of six Ivory Leaves with two Covers, secured with Metal Catch, size 3 by 1 3-4 Rs. 5-12, each.
Ivory Combs, an immense variety, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12, each.
Ivory Bat Tail C[illegible]

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MUSIC BAG.

MADE in best Quality Morocco Leather, Leather-lined, with strong Nickel Frames, and Side Clips to prevent any Strain on the Lock, size 15 by 6 by 8½.

Price, Rs. 12.

LADIES' DRESSING BAGS,
LADIES' CARRIAGE BAGS,
LADIES' HAND BAGS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE "LATEST NOVELTY."

THE "Filbert" Smelling Bottle, exact size and shape of a real Filbert Nut, neatly mounted in Solid Silver.

Rs. 3, each.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SILVER ALBERTS.

A LARGE and Varied Assortment, comprising Curbs, Fetters and Ring, Fancy Fetters, Traces, &c.

From Rs. 8-8 Rs. 16.
Ladies' Silver Alberts.
A choice Selection of neat Patterns.
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 17-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANDARD CLARETS.

PHILLIPS & Co. guarantee all the undermentioned Clarets as pure French Wines, shipped by them direct from France. These Wines have been well matured both in wood and bottle, and at the present time are unequalled as regards price and quality.

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR BEVERAGE CLARETS.		
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.—A Wine of Medoc growth, with body and bouquet, much superior to the Vin Ordinaire consumed in France. Diluted with half or two-thirds water forms a healthful and refreshing beverage	11 0	6
PAUILLAC MEDOC.—This possesses all the characteristics of Wines of Medoc growth, and is a really good Wine	15 0	8 4
SUPERIOR DINNER CLARETS.		
CHATEAU LAMARQUE.—Ripe and Mellow, a very capital Wine, of excellent quality, and suitable for Dinner or Dessert	18 0	10 0
MARGAUX MEDOC.—A Wine from the Margaux District, old bottled, soft, and of good flavour	23 0	12 8
HIGHEST CLASS CLARETS.		
CHATEAU LAROSE.—A very charming Wine, and one of the nicest of Old Chateau Wines, fine bouquet	27 0	14 8
CHATEAU LAFITTE.—Selected as being one of the choicest Vintages of late years	34 0	18 0

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2, Post free.

To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

THIS really fine old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whiskey. From its rich, mellow flavour and aroma, due to age alone, this Spirit has obtained the name of Liqueur Whiskey, and whilst still retaining the genuine Whiskey flavour, will be found possessed of many of the characteristics of fine old Cognac.

Price, Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

FORMS a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,, ,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,, ,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,, ,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,, ,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,, ,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,, ,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,, ,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,, ,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,, ,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,, ,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,, ,,	54
Tropical Flannel, washrinkable, very cool and durable	,, ,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON HIGHLAN[illegible]

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.

One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.

Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TRUNKS BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS,

FROM THE BEST LONDON MANUFACTURERS.

THORPE AND CO.

Best Japanned Overland Trunks, ironbound, copper-rivetted; a very durable article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 33 36 39 each.

Best Dull Canvas, fitted with Tray; a superior article.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 41 45 50

The "service" or Trooper, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.
Inches 30 33 36
Rupees 40 45 50

Ladies' Trunks best Dull Canvas, bound Leather with folding division, for Millinery, moveable Tray for Linen, dress compartment, Pocket for papers, patent brass lever lock.
Inches 33 36
Rupees 55 60

The Gladstone Bag, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, two registered spring, double action locks, made specially for travellers crossing the Continent, a most useful Bag, being light, capacious, and very strong.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

The same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.
Inches 20 22 24 26
Rupees 36 39 44 50

Best Black Enamelled Brief Bags.
12-in. 13-in. 14-in. 15-in.
Rs. 13-8 Rs. 14-8 Rs. 15-8 Rs. 16-8

Courier or Money Bags, Tan Canvas.
Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 12-8.

Hand Bags, wide mouth, Brown or Best Black Cow Hide.
12-in. 13in. 14in.
Rs. 16-8 Rs. 17-8 Rs. 18-8

Soiled Linen Bags, White Canvas.
Small. Large.
Rs. 5-8 Rs. 6 8

Tan Canvas Soiled Linen Bags.
Small. Large.
Rs. 7-8 Rs. 8-8

Portable Travelling Baths, best Block Tin, fitted with wicker Basket, Lock, and Strap passing round.
Inches 24 27 30 33 36
Rupees 27-8 31-8 36-8 44 50

Air-tight Boxes, best Block tin, invaluable to Ladies travelling during the rains, strongly finished, with brass bolts and lever locks.
Inches 27 28 32 34 36
Rupees 33 36 40 45 50

Air-tight Cases for Officers' Uniform or Dress Suits, best Block tin.
Inches 24 26 28 36
Rupees 22-8 27 30 45

Air-tight Uniform Cases, will hold Sword, Helmet, Forage Cap, Uniform, etc., Rs. 40 and Rs. 48.

Best Block Tin Helmet Cases, Rs. 6-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat cases, Rs. 11-8. Tan Canvas, Rs. 17-8.

Basil Leather, moveable fitting Hat Cases, for holding 2 Hats, Rs. 27-8 to 38.

Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, all sizes, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10-8.

Travellers will find at our Establishment every requisite for this Country on the Voyage Home.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

C. P. & Co. INDIA. C. P. & Co. C. P. & Co. JAPAN

"HEART BOTTLE."

C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AT ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

MARCKS & COMPANY. Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 330.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNES SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 230.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY. LIMITED.

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA

A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST [illegible] CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

DRESS SUITS.

HOAR & CO.'S "SPECIALITE." Extra Light Weight.

"AS NOW WORN." "SUPERIOR FINISH."

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings and Corded Silk Breast Facings	Rs. 85, Rs. 100. Rs. 120, Rs. 150.
THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from	Rs. 96.
A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth made, FINE BLACK ZEPHYR	Rs. 120.
The NEW CLUB DINING JACKET or "SEMI DRESS" Coat, combines the appearance of Dress with comfort of Lounge	Rs. 40 to 60.
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit	from Rs. 36.

SPECIAL CASH OR V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ per cent. = 2 annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, &c., BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per doz. quarts.
PORTS 6 ,, ,, Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
From Rs. 15 to Rs. 28 per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2 extra per case.
SHERRIES 6 ,, ,, Manuel Gazbelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27 per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

BECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price, As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000

May be effected at the following rates with the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 42 for one year, Rs. [illegible] for 6 months, Re. 1 per month, Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not al ngside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th September, 1888.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 35 (Thirty-five) per share (free of Income Tax), being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 1st October next, to the shareholders of the Company, whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant, on production of the share certificates.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share will be paid on and after the 28th day of September, 1888, between the hours 11 and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of September, 1888, on production of their share certificates.

સુંદરદાસ શામજીની કું૦.

i.c., SOUNDERDAS SHAMJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

The Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Ld.
Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 73, Apollo Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th October, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1ST. To elect a member of Committee, in place of Mr. D. Gostling who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2ND. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,

J. A. CASSELS, Acting Secretary in Bombay.

Bombay, 27th September, 1888.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld

MAGIC LANTERNS.

	Rs.	a.
No. 1 CHILDREN'S LANTERN ..... with 1 doz. Slides ..... Slides Singly, as. 4 each per doz. Rs. 2-4.	5 7	0 0
N. 2 CHILDREN'S LANTERN ..... With 1 doz. Slides, one Changing Slip, As. 6, and one Circular Motion Slide, As. 8; per doz. ..... Slides Singly, As 5; per doz., Rs. 2-8.	7 10	0 0
No. 3 CHILDREN'S LANTERN ..... With 9 Slides ..... Slides Singly, As 5 each.	9 11	8 8
No. 4 CHILDREN'S LANTERN ..... With 1 doz. Slides ..... Slides Singly, As. 5 each: per doz., Rs. 3	11 13	8 0
No. 5 MAGIC LANTERN, vertical body ..... With Reflector, two Changing Slips, As. 6 each; one Circular Motion Slides, As. 8 and one doz. ordinary Slides	11 13	8 4
o. 6 MAGIC LANTERN, vertical body..... With Reflector, two Changing Slips, As. 8 each; one Circular Motion Slide, and nine ordinary Slides	19 25	8 8
No. 7 IMPROVED MAGIC LANTERN, ver- One doz. Ordinary Slides.....	32	0
No 8 DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair of Compound Condensers with Dissolvers. With six Changing Slips, six Slides, and four Circular Motion Slides.....	22 29	8 0
No. 9 BEST ENGLISH-MADE NEW form LANTERN, having a Telescopic Sliding Front, fitted with Superior Achromatic Lenses of Photographic Combination with Rackwork Adjustment, three-wick Refulgent Lamp and 4 Condenser finest Black Enamelled Tin and Brass-mounted Lenses, in neat Black Box.....	37	8

Spare Glass Chimneys for Lanterns Small, As. 6; large As 8 each.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned hereby give notice that until the 18th January, 1889, we carried on business, in Cazee Syed Street or Mircha Gully, in PARTNERSHIP with DYALL LUDHA, under the name of LALJE SOORJEE. That on the said 18th January, 1888, we DISMISSED from our firm the said DYALL LUDHA, who thereupon filed against us in the High Court, a suit, being No. 277 of 1888, stating on affirmation that a large sum was due to himby us in respect of the partnership account and praying that an account might accordingly be ordered to be taken of such partnership. That on the 16th day of September instant, be settled the said suit by agreeing to pay us by instalment Rs. 4,005-4; as the sum due by him to us. We accordingly hereby give notice that we have nothing to do with any dealings or transactions the said Dyall Ludha may have made in his name or in any other name or names, or in respect of any future dealings the said Dyall Ludha may make in his name or in any other name or names.

તેજપાલ ગાંધુ.
i.c., TEJPAL GODOO.
શૂરાજી ગાંધુ.
i.c., SOORJEE GODOO.
લાલજી ગાંધુ.
i.c., LALJEE GODOO.
જેરામ ગાંધુ.
i.c., JAIRAM GODOO

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK BOORHAN COMMADAN STREET, NEAR THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr Abdoor Rahim Jeewabhoy, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Abdoor Rahiman bin Mahomed Ayoob Jamadar, the following:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the New Town in the Shaik Boorhan Commadan Street, on the west side, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1664, and assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 8, and containing by admeasurement about 58 3-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Shaik Boorhan Commadan Street, on the north by the house of Jumeer Bungalee, and on the south by the house of Marwaree Durea Sailla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 28, 1888.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. Wedderburn, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 8, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Celebrated Price and Co.'s Perfumery.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of the celebrated Price and Co.'s perfumery, consisting of assorted syrup, cod liver oil, hair oil, violet powder, sarsaparilla, glycerine, transparent cord, rose and brown windsor soap, lavender water, eau de Cologne, Florida water, violet powder, essence of rose, geranium, frangipani, jockey club, bouquet, ylang, ylang, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MERHJEE JOHNSTON and Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's patent duplex, hanging and table kerosine lamps, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

1 iron bedstead, with spring mattress.
1 child's perambulator.
1 child's iron bedstead.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome, strong, English-built landau.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-1, goes in single and double harness, very quiet.
1 strong second-hand office shigram,
1 chesnut pony, very fast and quiet.
1 handsome light victoria, with grey horse and harness.
1 set double harness.
1 handsome, glass-fronted open quarters brougham, in very good order.
1 child's pony with riding chair.
1 handsome strong bay Arab brougham horse, 14-2, very quiet.
1 handsome marked and well bred fox-terrier dog, 5 years old, imported in January 1887, is a splendid vermin dog, full of pluck and a terrfor to rats and oats.
1 handsome'y marked and well bred fox-terrier pup (male) four months old, shows signs of great pluck and likely to make a good ratter, is the son of the above dog.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome, mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fish-bowl with gold fish, very handsome table, hanging, and wall lamps, Bussorah fowls, a collection of choice plants, such as Poona roses, ferns, bigonias, &c., &c., the property of A. Huson, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th October next, at 11-30 a.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Gunesh Khind House," Gunesh Khind Road, Poona, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood French polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge and John Roberts," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome rosewood, semi grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" of Stuttgart, a first-rate full-sized slate Billiard table, by "John Roberts and Co." with lamps, balls, cues, marking board, &c., complete, first-rate pictures, oleographs and oil-paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, 12 lights hanging chandeliers, handsome wall, table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian Brussels and jail made carpets, valueable books, poulty, handsome carriages and horses, Jafferabad cows in calf, Jafferabad buffalo in calf, gentleman hunting saddles, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of Colonel A. B. PORTMAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a.m., and the horses and carriages at 2 p.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, September 28, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Tamarind Lane, Fort next to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, top table and hanging duplex lamps, handsome pictures &c., the property of Dr. D. N. RAY, the same comprises plain glassware, dinner service, best plated cruet frame, salvers, bread basket, biscuit box, spoons and forks, furniture, such as set of telescopic dining table, marble top table, and teapoys, lady's writing table, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, cabinet and hat stands, reclining, office and dining room chairs, cots, handsome almirah and wardrobe with mirror doors glass cupboard, clothe press Calcutta made handsome marble-top dressing table with dressing glass, book-shelves, marble 30-day clock (strikes half hour) in case, Hink's duplex double light hanging lamp, &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near the G. I. P. Railway Station, opposite the Mosque, in the bungalow lately occupied by Nowab Kamalkhan, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, fancy flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the same comprises dining dressing, pier, side, dressing and washhand tables, carved conversation couches, chairs, chiffoniers, easy and dining room chairs sideboard, reclining chairs and sofas, handsome fourpost brass and iron bedsteads, wardrobe, clothe press chest of drawers, cheval glass, two and three light argand lamp, by Tucker and Nash, tin trunks, &c.

The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 1st October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white scarp.
2 bales T Red yarn, No 20s.
6 wrought-iron fire-proof safes, with Chubb's locks, 24, 26, and 28 inches.
1 cases 23 pieces mixed Melton.
1 case 50 pieces trouserings.
700 lbs. copper nails, about 1½ inches.
22 pieces coloured bunting.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Narayen Wisram, purchaser of the business of Mdles J and H. Kraus, of Church Gate Street—

2 pieces crape silk.

By order of Mohanlee Meghjee and on account and at the risk of Punalal Jowarmull—

33 cases, each containing 8 tins of 14 lbs. net kallkolith (new patent priming paint).
1 case containing 16 tins of 7lb. do, do.
1 „ „ 18 „ of 3½lb. do. do.
30 pieces Spanish stupes.
B 88 Ex. s.s. Werneth Hall.
M W 9085-89—5 cases 750 pieces white jacconets 18 yards, 40-41 inches, No. 520.
M M Ex s.s. Britannia
9509-13—5 cases 772 pieces, white jacconets, 18 yards, 40-41 inches, No. 520.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome English-built roomy brougham.
1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 light dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On MONDAY, the 1st Oct., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished substantial blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satinwood household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's patent wind-proof table and hanging lamps, first-rate pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, superior table ornament, garden plant, &c, the property of Surgeon T. D. O'BARRY.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE of Office Furniture at Rehmington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd October, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of Remington's Building—

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing tables, pigeonhole presses, boxes, benches, cupboards, side-tables, iron safes, copying presses, chairs, shelves, a China writing table, with revolving desk, scales, books, &c.

The property will be view on and after Monday, the 1st October.

SALE of Vacant Land at Byculla Tank Pakhady, near Khatao Mucconjee's Mill.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Ahmed Adum, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 5th October, at 4 p.m., all the right, title, and interest of the said Ahmed Adum, in the undermentioned landed properties, viz.—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, belonging to M. P. Misquitta, the Fazundar, containing by admeasurement 388 8-9ths square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Byculla Tank Pakhady, other oth rwise commonly called Agree Pada, in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and bounded on the east by the public passage, and beyond that by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Bibajee Narayen, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Balorishna Narayen, and on the south by the house of Bhai Luxamonjee.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of Fazundaree vacant ground, belonging to M. P. Misquitta, the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 155 5-9ths square yards or thereabouts, situate at Byculla Tank Pakhady, otherwise commonly called Agree Pada, and bounded on the east by the passage, on the west by the Byculla Tank Pakhady, on the north by the temple of Shree Withoba, belonging to Babajee Narayen, and on the south by the house of Abba Arjoon Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 p.m.—

A pucka built furnished bungalow with about 5 acres and 31 goontas of land, situated on Garbut Hill, Matheran, and known as "The Chalet." It contains one drawing-room, one dining room, and three-bed rooms; also cook-room, stables, and servants quarters.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, and the property can be viewed on application to the Malee.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A brand-new light victoria.
A strong pony cart, with hood, in good order.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 28, 1888.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Horaby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 60 per share, for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th September, 1888, on production of share certificates.

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સની કંપની.

i. e., LAKHIMDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1888.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 22nd day of September, 1888, on production of share certificates.

A. W. CAMPBELL, Acting Chief Agent.

Bombay, 25th September, 1888.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the timing of trains on this Railway will be as under:—

UP PASSENGER.	Timing. H. M.	DOWN PASSENGER.	Timing. H. M.
Morvi .....Departure	5 ..	Wadhwan...Departure	15 20
Vankaner ..Departure	6 46	Dolia .....Departure	17 48
Dolia .....Departure	9 24	Vankaner ...Departure	20 32
Wadhwan ....Arrive	11 47	Morvi ..... Arrival	22 7

By order,
H. T. HARRIS, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Office, Wadhwan Camp, 23rd September, 1888.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the passenger Train Service on the Bhavnagar Gondal Junagad Porbandar Railway will be as given below:—

BETWEEN BHAVNAGAR AND WADHWAN JUNCTION.

	Mail. A.M.	Mix. P.M.		Mail. Mix. Noon	A.M.
Bhavnagar ...d.	9 50	1 2	WadhwanJunc.d	12 0	6 30
				P.M.	
Dhola Junc....a.	11 51	3 17	Dhola Junc.....a.	3 39	11 3
Do. do, ...d.	11 39	3 32	Do. do, ...d.	3 39	11 23
	P.M.			P.M.	
WadhwanJunc.a	3 7	8 17	Bhavnagar .....a.	5 12	1 33

BETWEEN DHOLA JUNCTION AND DHORAJI

	Mail. P.M.	Mix. A.M.		Mail. A.M.	Mix. A.M.
Dhola Junc. ...d.	3 50	11 40	Dhoraji .....d.	6 10	9 0
		P.M.		P.M.	
Dhoraji .....a.	8 39	5 44	Dhola Junc.....a.	11 0	2 52

BETWEEN JETALSAR JUNCTION AND JUNAGAD.

	Mix. A.M.	P.M.		Mix. A.M.	P.M.
Jetalsar Junc. d.	9 50	3 35	Junagad .....d.	5 16	3 56
Junagad .....a.	10 51	9 39	Jetalsar Junc...a.	6 20	5 0

CHAS. CARROLL, Traffic Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Traffic Supdt's Office, D. Ghadechi 18th Sept. 1888.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

The Hotel is the prettiest part of NUWARA ELIYA Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE; TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS INCLUDING THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION BY DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, Bombay

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FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S

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TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS, &c., &c.	do. BANGLES, &c., &c.

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(OF CALCUTTA)

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(CORNER OF CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,)

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ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	from Rs. 30 to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases	„ „ 63 to „ 115
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Silver Tobacco Boxes	„ „ 50 to „ 54
Silver Snuff Boxes	each „ 27
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	„ 36 to „ 51
Silver Match Boxes	from „ 9 to „ 22
Silver Box with Finger Diary...	„ [illegible]
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	„ 16
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	„ 36
Silver Mounted Tiger Claw Stamp Boxes	each „ 35
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined	„ 13
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Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Menu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

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For laying Foundation Stones, with Carved Ivory Handles, fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 each.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES.

We keep two or three in Stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboos, Silver mounted, as Address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

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BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

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SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that Lion Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

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BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...$8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....$800,000

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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£2333,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,650.
RESERVE FUND.....£ 85,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Ld.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... $ 567,000.
REST..... „ 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 23, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL SOURCES, from which the CLAIMS and MERITS of the their Supplies, when recorded, the difficulty often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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GOOD TOBACCO

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FOR THE

GENUINE CHARACTER AND HIGH QUALITY

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	Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture .....per 1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do. ..... „ ½ „	2 0
Golden Block Mixture ... „ 1 „	3 4
Do. do. ... „ ½ „	1 12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... „ ½ „	0 14
Golden Fleece..... „ ½ „	1 12
Latakia..... „ ½ „	1 12

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

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5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOW

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, maidan, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kirby Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Fattoh Islam (brig), Mozambique.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Taif (s), for Mauritius; Peshwa (s), Calcutta; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool; Surat (s), China and Australia; Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast; and, Sator (barque), Port Natal.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The barque John Davie, s. s. Kashgar, and Surat left the dock yesterday.

LOST.—Mr. Hurst, residing in Hornby Road, reported to the police having dropped a gold ring set with a cat's-eye stone, valued at Rs. 60, somewhere on the Sea Face, on Wednesday morning.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Stripes.—Messrs. Barton (Capt.), Prevost, Graham, and Capt. Capel Cure, *vs.* White.—Capt. Hodgkinson (Capt.), Messrs. Dixon, Venables, Collingwood, Cobbold, and Lawrence. Play will commence at 4-45.

BURGLARY.—The house of Govindjee Ragojee, in Bazaar Gate Street, was entered by some person on the night of Tuesday last, the lock on the door being opened with a duplicate key and property consisting of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 258, stolen from a box.

A VAGRANT IN TROUBLE.—William Blakely, a European vagrant, was yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, with failing to return to the Government Workhouse from leave granted him by the Governor of the Workhouse on the 13th instant. The accused, on admitting the offence, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Yessoo Hurriba, a labourer employed at the Prince's Dock, aged 35 years. On Tuesday last, while at work in the dock loading iron girders into railway waggons, an empty waggon was shunted, and he accidentally got jammed between the buffers. He died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Erskine Road, touching the death of Burjorjee Pestonjee, aged 25 years. The man had no occupation, and was of dissipated habits and frequently quarrelled with his mother. At 7-30 p.m., on Wednesday, he was taken home in an unconscious state suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Hirjeebhoy Jamsetjee Apoo treated him, and he died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DARING ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A Hindoo lad, named Cursondass Mowjee, while walking along Dariustan Street, at about half-past 7 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, was lifted bodily by four Mahomedans and taken into a gully, where an attempt was made by them to rob him of his ornaments worth about Rs. 27. The boy cried out, when a police sepoy ran to his assistance. The Mahomedans, seeing the policeman, left Cursondass and ran away, when the policeman arrested one of them, named Fakeer Mahomed Ebrahim. Since then another of the miscreants, Ahmed Sulliman, has been taken into custody.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Wednesday, Gunput Govind was charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. P. Ryan, with having on the 17th inst. voluntarily caused hurt to Ally Hussein with a stick. Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the accused. The complainant said he was a labourer, and lived at Mazagon. At 2 p.m., on Monday, the 19th inst., which was the last day of the Mohurrum, he and two of his brothers, named Noorappa and Lalla, were on their way from Mazagon, and while at the turn of the road at Matharpaccady, the accused came from the opposite direction and gave his brother Noorappa a push on the chest. Witness questioned him about it, when the accused hit him with a stick on his head. He fainted and fell down. Noorappa raised a cry, when a police sepoy came to their assistance. On seeing the policeman [illegible] into a gutter. The policeman picked up the stick and seized the accused. Witness was then taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for four days. Two other witnesses, who were examined for the prosecution, corroborated the statement made by the complainant. The policeman, who arrested the accused, stated that he was slightly under the influence of liquor when he arrested him. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Capt. H. T. Weighell, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J S Campbell — Mr J Anslow
Mr J Hay — Mr W Middleton
Mr G Mitchell — Mr J L Mont Smith

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Randolph H Morrison — Mr Kerrick
Mr Westlake

FOR LONDON.

Mr J R Lamber — Mr W Atkinson

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr B M Rebeiro,

The following passages are engaged:—

The s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. D. Worcester, 5th Oct. 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Miss K Spencer — Mrs R S Horris
Miss Violet Turkhud — Mrs A S J Jones and infant
Mr and Mrs Cornforth — Major and Mrs H Bougbey
Mrs Scott — Mr E C Price
Mr and Mrs E B Powell and child — Mr W Kirk

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs J H G Hill and child — Mr T D Jaimeson
Mr Rolston
Miss Meclinlock — Col Sir A B C S John
Mr W M Macdonald

The s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, 12th October, 1888.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col J Husted — Mr H J S Cotton
Mr Lala Seva Raw — Mr A F Fox, C S

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr and Mrs Phillips — Mr Stanhouse

The s. s. Shannon, Captain C. R. Edwards, 19th Oct. 1888.

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Rowland Bateman, two children, infant and nurse — Mr R J Whitten
Miss Thomas

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Hallah — Mrs Hildebrand
Mr Gunput Rao

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Eve of St. Michael and All Angels.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.

7 a.m.—Matins.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

Special Revival Mission, at 8 p.m. Cordial invitation to all.

A CORRESPONDENT in England writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"The visit of Sir C. and Lady Dilke to the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts is rather grieving Anglo-Indians at home. Here they are quite out of society, as very few men will let wife or daughters meet Sir Charles, and we foresee many complication for your Punjab folk. Had Lady Dilke gone alone things might have been less embarrassing, or if Sir Charles had gone alone Lady Roberts would have been in a less awkward position. As an old Simlaite, who remembers how Indian society is so often unjustly maligned at home, I think it is a great pity that such handle should be given to the English Pharisees when they are told that a man whose name no lady in England likes even to hear mentioned, is going to be the guest of Anglo-Indian notables. My wife says she feels sure that the ladies of the Punjab will unanimously refuse to meet Sir Charles if only for the sake of their sisters at home."

RAIN GAMBLING.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Crawley-Boevey resumed the hearing of the case in which Narotum Motiram and another were charged with keeping a common gaming-house, a shed, in Mombadevi, where rain speculation was carried on.

Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Roughton, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Frere called further evidence, describing the procedure adopted by the rain speculators, and the part taken by the accused in the conduct of the business. A witness said they decided the bets and took Rs. 10 from each stall-holder, of whom there were thirty. They also received Rs. 135 from every stall-holder a month for increasing the commission from ½ anna to one anna. The least they receive is Rs. 100. The accuseds' men emptied the receptacle after every interval. Bets were made every three hours.

In cross-examination the witness denied he was a defaulter. He used to attend the shed from 10 in the morning till 6 in the evening, and did only *sutta* business. He had scruples against rain speculation, but he was used to it, and now did not mind it, and could not do without it. Witness admitted he was prohibited attending the shed, and that the brokers were threatened to be fined Rs. 51 by the accused if they registered his bets. He objected to the rain speculation, because people committed suicide on account of it.

In answer to the Court the witness also stated he also betted on the opium prices sent here by telegram from Calcutta.

Gunesh Shadashew, a clerk in the Meteorological Office, described the shed which he visited. He called the tank a *nani* or bathing place, in which there was a pan and an iron tube, through which water only passed when the pan was full. The flooring of the *nani* was sloping so that the water collected in the pan. The pan was seven inches in diameter. Witness knew a good deal about rain gauges, but this pan could not gauge the rain. A rain gauge consisted ordinarily of a funnel and a receiving vessel, and the rain in the latter was only measured. There was nothing to prevent evaporation, and therefore it could not gauge the rain.

In cross-examination the witness admitted that when he spoke of rain-gauges he had in his mind the scientific gauges used for meteorological purposes. His impression of what he saw was that the pan was fixed in the *nani* in the ordinary way. It was sunk in the floor.

Mr. Inverarity: You have not brought a rain gauge; have you?

Witness (readily): Yes, I have.

Mr. Inverarity: Well, I don't wish to see it. (Laughter.)

In re-examination witness produced the gauge and explained how it was worked.

This witness closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity stated he would call no witnesses.

In replying on the case, Mr. Inverarity said that it was never disputed during the many years the business was carried on that this place was used for betting. It was stated that both his clients were the lessees of the shed, but as a matter of fact Narotum was only the lessee, the other accused being an employe. The whole prosecution, Mr. Inverarity went on to say, was based on the very gross fallacy that gaming was the same as betting. Any one who had paid the slightest attention to the course of legislation in England as well as in India knew perfectly well that the statutes relating to gaming and betting made them quite distinct. Betting was considered at one time perfectly valid, and wagers could be enforced in courts of law in England. Only those bets which were against public policy were not allowed to be enforced by the courts. He thought the best manner in which they could discuss the matter would be to see what the *Encyclopædia Brittanica* said on the subject of "Games and gaming." Mr. Inverarity read portions of the article pointing out the distinction between gaming and betting. And the distinction the statute made between betting by gaming and betting depending on other contingencies. Thus betting, unless against public policy, was enforceable. Betting on how long Napoleon Bonaparte lived was considered against public policy. If gaming was the same as betting it would have been unnecessary to pass the Act for the suppression of betting houses. The legislature in India did not consider it necessary to interfere with betting, the Acts passed only make wagering contracts illegal, irrecoverable at law, but attaches no penalty to betting. It could daily be seen in the bazaar wagering contracts were the life and soul of the greater part of the native commercial community. The new Act 4, under which the prosecution was brought it extended the places to which the Act applied. Mr. Inverarity then read Sir Max Melvill's speech in introducing the new Act, and then remarked that the Indian legislature had never chosen to follow the English legislature in prohibiting betting. There was not a single Act in India, at any rate on the Bombay side, in which betting was referred to at all like the Vagrant Act. The question now was whether this place which was used for betting was a common gaming-house. He submitted it was not. According to the ordinary construction of the words of the Act they involved some idea of playing, and an instrument of gaming was one which involved play between parties who were staking their money. Mr. Frere obviously went too far when he said anything that facilitated betting was an instrument of gaming. That argument could be reduced to absurdity. He would take a game which he played very often when he was younger. Lumps of sugar were placed on the table at meals and bets were made as to which lump of sugar the flies first settled on. Were the lumps of sugar then instruments of gaming? It was monstrous to say that anything you utilised in deciding bets was an instrument of gaming.

Mr. Frere explained that his contention was anything which was especially constructed for the purpose of betting.

Mr. Inverarity remarked, even admitting that such was the case, it would be absurd. A person might build a house with his roof so constructed that he could conveniently and comfortably watch the rain and bet on it, under the circumstances his whole house then would be considered an instrument of gaming. With regard to the receptacle which had been called a tin-pot, and which Mr. Frere had gone to such trouble to prove was not a scientific rain-gauge, Mr. Inverarity said it was nothing more than a depression in the flooring of the *nani*, and was similarly tinned as the rest of the floor. He admitted it facilitated the making of bets and enabled any one who had the smallest brains to ascertain how much rain fell. Sir M. Melvill had referred in his speech to Marwarees who betted on whether one or two drops of rain would fall first, and it was not intended to interfere with every such betting. The only difference between those Marwarees and the frequenters of the shed was that the latter betted on larger quantities of rain. The learned counsel maintained that Government was making an entire mistake in taking such steps as these. The proper course to destroy such places as these, if they were considered detrimental to the public morals, was to pass an Act something like the Betting Act in England. The learned counsel then referred to the law and cases which were in point.

His Worship reserved his decision in the matter, promising to deliver judgment next Thursday.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Sept. 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 2.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
,, 3.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
,, 4.—Poona Horse Show.
,, 6.—Bombay Polo Tournament.
Exhibition, Native Arts and Manufactures.
Legislative Council, Poona.
,, 10.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 11.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 12.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 13.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 16.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 18.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 20.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 22.—Central Rifle Meeting.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 15.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin Byculla Club.
,, 19.—Madras Races.
,, 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
,, 24.—Madras Races.
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND RE-TRIAL IN A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LUXMON BIN KURBAPA.

THIS case came up on review of a criminal return sent to the court. The accused was committed for trial before Mr. J. L. Johnston, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on a charge of murder in causing the death of his wife, Gowrowa, on the 15th March last, by stabbing her on the back of her right side with a knife; and a further charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Sessions Judge, on the evidence called before him, found that the accused and his wife were living on the usual terms as husband and wife in their position in life, agreeing on the whole, but occasionally disputing in regard to domestic arrangements. It was not apparent that accused bore any grudge against his wife for living away from him with her parents. She had come to him for the confinement of her daughter some ten or twelve days before the crime was committed. The deceased beat her little daughter of seven years rather more severely than usual, and she did not desist from beating her when ordered so to do by the accused. This appeared from the woman's dying statement made to a witness in the case. Her husband then got angry and stabbed her. It was plain the accused had some cause to be angry, but that was, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, no justification for the use of a knife. He said he thought it was a stick, that it was lying near the hearth, and he picked it up. But he used it to stab with, and so must have known that it was a sharp instrument, and not a stick. The knife, said the Sessions Judge, did not penetrate more than three or four inches in such a soft part of the body, and could not have been used with much force. The evidence of the Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Johnston remarked, was imperfect and indefinite as to where the wound was situated, and that the committing magistrate should have asked for a more definite answer than "she had a wound on the back part of her right side," which read more like the statement of a village "panch" than that of a learned Assistant Surgeon. The blow was not repeated. Thus in a moment of anger, the accused struck one blow and inflicted the wound which caused the death of his wife the next day. Considering all the circumstances, Mr. Johnston said he must find that the offence committed was causing hurt with a dangerous weapon. The accused must have voluntarily caused the hurt when he stabbed with a knife. But considering that he was suffering under some grave and sudden provocation, though not sufficient to bring his act under section 334 of the Code; and considering the ignorance of the accused and his caste, which is that of shepherds, the Sessions Judge thought that a heavy sentence was not called for. The accused was found guilty of the minor offence, namely, voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the matter, said: The accused in this case was committed for trial on charges of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge found him guilty of the minor offence included in these charges, namely, voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon, and sentenced him, under section 326, Indian Penal Code, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. We are of opinion that the finding and sentence are improper, and that we must interfere in the exercise of our revisional jurisdiction. The accused killed his wife by stabbing her on the body with a knife. The medical evidence shows that the wound passed through the liver and omentum and entered the kidney, and that death resulted from this wound "owing to hemorrhage from the lacerated liver and the punctured kidney and also the punctured omentum." It is clear, therefore, that the act by which the death of the accused's wife was caused was so imminently dangerous that the accused must be presumed to have known that it would, in all probability, cause death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death, and that unless he can meet this presumption, his offence would certainly be culpable homicide; and it would be murder unless the accused can bring it under one of the exceptions mentioned in section 300 of the Penal Code. The Sessions Judge finds that the accused had no justification for his use of a knife, that he used the knife to stab with, and that he must have known that it was a sharp instrument, and that he must have voluntarily caused the hurt when he stabbed his wife voluntarily causing hurt is erroneous and improper, and clearly does not satisfy the justice of the case. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and order that the accused be re-tried on the charges on which he was committed for trial.

SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

ARDASIR BEJONJEE SOORTEE *vs.* BOMONJEE EDULJEE SOONAWALLA.

THIS suit was brought by the plaintiff, managing clerk to Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, to recover Rs. 3,277-10-6 with interest at 18 per cent. per annum from the 22nd March, 1888. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Budroodin, and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Bomonjee and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 29th October, 1884, the defendant borrowed from one Nanaboy Nusserwanjee Bardoliwalla, the sum of Rs. 4,000 at interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, repayable by monthly instalments of Rs. 125 with interest; and as security for the loan, pledged two life policies in the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company. As further security, the defendant on the same day executed a lease of certain premises at Syed Rahiman Street, the monthly rent of which, Rs. 125, was to be received by Nanaboy Nusserwanjee Bardoliwalla from the lessee, towards payment of the monthly instalments. This he received down to October, 1886, when the defendant sold the premises. The life policies pledged had lapsed, owing to the defendant not keeping them up by payment of the premiums. On the 23rd March, 1888, the defendant owed Bardoliwalla the sum of Rs. 3,277-10-6. The plaintiff on that date purchased all the claims and rights of Bardoliwalla against the defendant for Rs. 2,500, and a few days later he served on the defendant a copy of the assignment executed by Bardoliwalla. The defendant in April, 1888, took an inspection of all the documents, but alleged that the plaintiff had committed a fraud against him by knowingly taking an assignment of a document fraudulently obtained from the defendant. This statement, the plaintiff said, was entirely untrue equally with the statement that the document was fraudulently obtained.

The defendant denied ever borrowing Rs. 4,000 from Nanabhoy Nusserwanjee Bardoliwalla. The latter was a relation of and was employed as a cook on small wages by one Rustomjee Cowasjee Patel; and Nanabhoy's name was used in various documents which Rustomjee had prepared and induced the defendant to sign. Rustomjee induced the defendant to get him appointed co-trustee with the defendant of certain property settled in trust for the defendant and his family. The lease referred to was really procured by Rustomjee for his own benefit, although in the name of Nanabhoy. There were other dealings and transactions between defendant and Rustomjee, and in fact the defendant was very much in the hands and under the influence of Rustomjee. Ultimately, however, the defendant insisted on breaking off all relations with Rustomjee, and all their transactions were settled and arranged on the 10th January, 1888. Rustomjee promised to get a legal document from Nanabhoy, his nominee, and made himself responsible for any claim that might be put forward on the mortgage. Defendant never had any dealings with Nanabhoy Bardoliwalla. He charged that the assignment to the plaintiff was a sham one, and that the present suit was really instigated by Rustomjee, who had put forward his friend, the plaintiff, to bring it, so as, if possible, to defraud the defendant and to prevent his getting the benefit of the settlement come to with Rustomjee. Defendant submitted that Rustomjee, although he had avoided being plaintiff, ought to be joined as a defendant. It was urged that the assignment from Nanabhoy to the plaintiff was a sham one; and that the plaintiff could not maintain this suit. Defendant charged that plaintiff was a mere nominee of Rustomjee, and not a *bona fide* purchaser of any claim; and that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The court was occupied during the day in hearing evidence in support of the claim.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888:—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 25th September 1888 are published:—

Karachi.—Weather close. River Kotri on 24th, 11 feet 11 inches against 11 feet 1 inch same date last year. Want of water felt everywhere. Blight four talukas, crabs Ghorabari, rats Shahandar and Jati. Agricultural stock good.

Shikarpur.—Kharif crops in ear; rabi preparations progressing. Agricultural stock good.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting commenced; rabi cultivation in progress. Agricultural stock healthy, except in Guni Taluka owing to scarcity of fodder.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif crops flourishing; all spare water being used for rabi. Jowari 38 and bajri 36 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Except in Parantij and Moda a, kharif crops have seriously suffered for want of rain; cutting of bajri commenced in Viramgam Taluka.

Panch Mahals.—Rain Godhra 45 cents, Kalol 1 inch 12 cents, Halol 35 cents, and Dohad 32 cents, further fall urgently needed. Rice crops in dry lands withering. Health good.

Kaira.—Crops suffering in all talukas, except Anand for want of rain. Fodder withering in Mehmadabad, Matar and thasra Talukas. Reaping of bajri progressing in Anand and Borsad Talukas. Outturn of bajri estimated at 3½ annas, Kodra at 4½ annas, bawata at 3½ annas, rice almost a failure. Prices rising; bajri 21½, wheat 20, rice 18½ pounds.

Broach.—High winds in early part of week followed by lull and intense heat; no rain, but nights dewy. Crops is still healthy, but rain needed. Slight cholera continues in Broach Taluka. 19 feet flood in Narbada for three days.

Surat.—Rain in four talukas; maximum in Mandvi 70 minimum in Pardi 30 cents, rain much wanted throughout the district. Standing crops in all the talukas are withering. Agricultural stock good. Cholera still in two talukas; 16 cases and 14 deaths.

Khandesh.—Rain in seven talukas; from 1 inch and 15 cents to 3 inches and 25 cents, and in others from 28 cents to 98 cents; rain fallen irregularly, but crops generally improved; more wanted in some places to save kharif crops, and everywhere for rabi sowings. Scarcity of fodder increasing.

Nasik.—Rain more or less throughout the district; rain in 11 talukas; maximum in Nandgoan 3 inches 53 cents, minimum in Dindori 15 cents; more rain urgently needed everywhere in the district both for standing crops and rabi sowings. Weeding of kharif crops, rice, nagli, and warai continues, and land is being prepared for sowing rabi; crops reported to be good in the Igatpuri, Dindori, Kalvan, and Peint Talukas, and elsewhere the crops have improved by the recent rain, and if more rain falls in a day or two the kharif prospects will be fair in all talukas but Malegaon, Nandgaon Yeola, and parts of Baglan and Chandor. Agricultural stock far from good, except in Igatpuri, Dindori, Kalvan, and Peint, where it is good, and in Nasik it is reported to be fair. Great want of fodder is felt in the Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Nandgaon, and Malegaon Talukas, and to a less extent in Baglan. Cattle from Sinnar, Yeola, Nandgaon and Baglan have been sent to other parts for grazing, while those from the Ahmednagar District are sent to the Sinnar Taluka; in the Malegaon Taluka the condition of the cattle is particularly bad. Labour there and in the north-east part of Baglan has become very scarce. Prices of food-grains have risen slightly in the Malegaon and Baglan Talukas, and considerably in Nandgaon, but are stationary elsewhere.

Colaba (Bombay).—Light rain from 21st to 23rd; total of week 39 cents; total to date 56 inches, 54 cents, being 10 inches 44 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1o to 2o warm. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal. Wind more southerly than usual till 21st, afterwards more northerly. Thunder-storm on 23rd.

Thana.—Rain 41 cents, total 78 inches 97 cents; crops in urgent need of more, crops withering in several places for want of rain. Agricultural stock good. Second sort rice, 21 pounds.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 24th September 1888.)—Rain 3inches 84 cents; total 73 inches 32 cents. Public health good. Crops middling; more rain wanted everywhere. Rice, second sort, 24 2-5 and tur dal, second sort, 19 2-5 pounds.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 67 cents, total 84 inches 53 cents; insufficient throughout the district. Yarka's crops suffered from blight and want of rain; early crops ready for harvest. Cholera in one and cattle-disease in two talukas.

Poona.—Rain all over the district; maximum Maval 3 inches 84 cents, minimum Indapur 1 inch 16 cents; average total 22 inches 17 cents. In the western part by the recent rains; rabi sowing commenced in Indapur, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadir. Agricultural stock good all over except in Bhimthadi where also it is improving. Public health fair; cholera almost disappearing. Bajri 28 and jowari 33 pounds in the district, and bajri 28 and jowari 30 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Prospects everywhere improved; fair rain, pretty general, signs of more. Kartai scarce. Young grass appearing. Rabi sowings commenced. Average rain 66 cents; to date 9 inches 92 cents.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 23 cents, total 17 inches 99 cents; maximum in Malsiras 2 inches 30 cents, minimum in Madha 8 cents. Sowing operations retarded for want of more rain in all talukas except Malsiras and parts of Sangola, Pandharpur, and Sholapur Talukas. Scarcity of fodder continues. What remains of the early crops shows signs of improvement, Agricultural stock pretty fair. Water-supply improved. Young grass springing up in places.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 inches 52 cents, total 37 inches 99 cents; in talukas maximum Satara 2 inches 52 cents, minimum Man 32 cents; rain normal and general; early crops doing well. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain general; maximum 2 inches 82 cents in Badami, minimum 17 cents in Indi. Crops doing well; rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain Belgaum 78 cents total 41 inches 57 cents; rain good throughout the district except in the east of the Chikodi Taluka, where it is much required. Kharif crops benefited thereby; rabi sowings in progress; rice excellent. Agricultural stock good, except to north-east, where fodder is still scarce.

Dharwar.—Rain partial and deficient except at Dharwar and Hubli, varying from 1 inch 60 cents at Hubli to 8 cents at Navalgund; average for week 37 cents; total 24 inches 84 cents; rain wanted at Mungud, Kod, Bankapur, and Karajgi. Kharif and rabi crops good. Cotton sowing still progressing in parts. Slight cholera in three talukas; cattle suffering from foot and mouth disease in Hangal Taluka. Fodder scarce in Navalgund Taluka.

Kanara.—Slight rain throughout district; Karwar 30 cents; total 126 inches 91 cents; rain needed in several places. Standing crops on high lands will suffer if rain holds off. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in three talukas.

Rajkot.—Rain much wanted. Crops withering in some places. Agricultural stock poor owing to scarcity of fodder.

Wadhwan.—Heat great. Crops suffering.

Baroda.—Rabi sowing retarded. Standing crops withering for want of rain. Cholera still lingers in Kadi Division. Agricultural stock fair, but fodder scarce. Bajri 21, wheat 18, rice 19 pounds.

General Remarks.—River still low in Sind, and want of water felt in Karachi. Rain during week good throughout Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, where prospects are generally improved; slight in parts of Konkan, Surat, and Panch Mahals. Total rainfall generally insufficient, and more needed urgently. Standing crops damaged by blight, rats, and crabs in parts of Karachi, and by blight in parts of Ratnagiri. Harvesting of early crops in progress in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Nasik, and sowing of late crops in parts of Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of Hyderabad, Khandesh, Nasik Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kathiawar, and Baroda. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Hyderabad, Nasik, Belgaum, and Kathiawar. Prices rising in Kaira and parts of Nasik. Water-supply in Sholapur improved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·93
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	72·1
Relative humidity of Air	78
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of Wind	NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours'	227
Fall of Rain	0·03
Total fall during month	4·31
" " since	59·54
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

POISONING IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A STATEMENT of serious crimes, committed during the past eleven years in the North-West Provinces, shows that two hundred and sixty-three murders by poison, or about 24 per annum, were recorded, and besides these fatal cases there were 440 others by the administration of stupefying drugs. The Unao district with 29 cases, Lucknow with 25, Meerut with 20, and Saharanpur with 19 head the latter list; and probably these same districts were pre-eminent in fatal cases also. Poisoning was specially rife in 1878 (25 fatal and 60 other cases), in 1884 (27 fatal and 50 other cases), and in 1895 (28 fatal and 54 other cases).

Every now and again there is a run of crime in a particular neighbourhood. All the cases in the Agra district in 1878 occurred near Idmatpur. There were eight cases in the Fyzabad district between January and May of that year. In 1879 there were nine cases in the city and suburbs of Allahabad within four months and a half.

FOUR CASES IN FIVE DAYS.

Four cases were reported within five days at the Etawah police station in October 1883; and there was [illegible] case within the month, in which a woman and a [illegible] men were found unconscious in the streets two years. A skilful poisoner will work off a good of the same [illegible], and many of his crimes go many victims in his [illegible]. A chamar was arrested unsuspected and [illegible] drugged five persons in Moradabad in 1877, who ha[illegible] Imam Bakhsh, with dhatura. In 1885 a Mussalma[illegible] from Lalitjoined some cartmen who were returning [illegible] mahon par to Jhansi. He drugged them, but for some [illegible] was unable to rob them: their money was safe, tied round their waists when they were found. Imam Bakhsh returned to Lalitpur and managed to get lodgings with a Hindu family. After remaining with them for three days, he poisoned the whole family, and disappeared with the portable property. He was an old professional who was concerned in a Jalaun case in February 1890, and who had previously been convicted. This time he was hanged. Another man, Dhanpat Lal, who was convicted in 1881, pleaded guilty to five previous cases.

RADHA BALLAB'S CAREER.

A very notorious poisoner, Radha Ballab, a Brahman of Muttra, was caught in the Agra district in 1877. Eight cases of poisoning were reported in Agra in that year, and two serious cases, in which five persons met their deaths, remained undetected; the bodies when found had not been rifled, so that the poisoners must have been disturbed at their work. Radha Ballab was at the head of a gang of poisoners, and confessed a good many crimes which had never been reported. On one occasion he and five friends wanted money for the Holi festivities. Two of them, Megha and Radha Ballab, went to Ferozepore: Megha passing himself off as a well-to-do Borah, and Radha Ballab as his servant. They hired a cart and cartman, their four friends met them on the road; they drugged the cartman, and sold the cart and bullocks to some Jats who habitually bought property from known poisoners. In the Unao district a professional poisoner, Balgobind, was arrested, and his arrest brought to light two other old cases. So too, in the Basti district the investigation of one case led to the discovery of three other cases. Nearly all the nine Allahabad cases were supposed to be the work of a single man. Lachman Chamar."

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

Another poisoner, with a long roll of victims to his name, was a Brahman, named Sheoparshan, who was released on Proclamation Day 1887: he had previously been convicted in two cases. On his release he began work again. He was resised from the Barabanki jail, and there were two cases in that district within the month. In June 1878 he gave a Brahman some poisoned water to drink and robbed him of Rs. 45, this was in Gonda; and in the month before he had poisoned two women near the holy city of Ajudhiya, robbing them of Rs. 23-4.

Another noted poisoner, also captured and convicted in 1878, was Debi *alias* Sharfudin. He was a man of Bareilly, once a member of the police force in that district. In 1862-63 he was imprisoned for cutting and maiming a woman. While in prison he foregathered with Lalji Kulwar, an expert poisoner from Bengal. When they were released from jail they took to themselves one or two Thakurs from a notorious village in the Bareilly district. The gang set up its head-quarters at Aligarh, and began work on the Grand Trunk Road. Lalji Kulwar was enlisted in the police. He served for two years and then took his discharge, going into the Punjab, where he plied his old trade. One day he quarrelled with the woman, who betrayed him to the Punjab police. His old knowledge of the force, however, stood him in good stead, he managed to discredit her story and was released from custody. After that he made Jeypur his head-quarters, and worked from that city until he was captured. Nine of his associates were also arrested, and the gang was thus broken up.

BAIRAGIS.

Bairagis have a bad name as poisoners, and are hard to track. These ascetic devotees do not spare even their own castemen. Two Bairagis of Basti, in 1877, drugged another, who had come to them as a spiritual disciple, and stole his purse containing Rs. 33; two others at Ajudhiya in 1878 gave a Pasi poisoned flour and potatoes to eat, and then eased him of Rs. 45-8; another in the same district, three weeks later, gave a Tiwari poisoned water to drink, and when the Brahman fell down senseless the holy man walked off with his lotah and loin-cloth. In Lucknow city, about the same time, a Teli was poisoned by a Joshi who gave him gur mixed with bhang and robbed him of his cash and property. A Bairagi in the Azamgarh district, in 1883, drugged and robbed a party of pilgrims on their way to Ajodhiya; another, Bhagwandas by name, in January 1884, drugged a couple of Bairagis at a tank outside Etawah city, and three months later he drugged two more Bairagis at Muttra; another Bairagi, at the same city, drugged and robbed an old woman, who was on a pilgrimage to the Patrakhund.

WOMEN POISONERS.

Sometimes women take to the trade. Lalji's daughters, already mentioned, were suspected of getting their living in this way. There were two cases in the Ghazipur district in 1878, in which four women and a boy were drugged by two old women. A mali woman, in Lucknow, that same year poisoned her brother-in-law and his wife with drugged *puris* and then robbed them. In Benares one beggar woman drugged another, and a similar case occurred at Fyzabad. A woman at Bareilly in 1880 went to her nephew's house drugged and robbed the family; then drugged and robbed two other people; and finally went to the house of another relative at Budaon, and drugged and plundered that family also. She was, however, assisted by a male confederate, and both were afterwards caught in Budaon city, selling the ornaments which they had thus obtained. Another old woman drugged two men with sharbut at Benares in 1881, and a case which occurred in 1879 was also proved against her.

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FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO, PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of its ten complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to [illegible], care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

BUT for the lively interest taken in the course of Exchange and a spurt in Wheat and Seeds yesterday, we should have had a very quiet, not to say dull, week to review. There has been an upward movement in arrival Cotton of the new crop, and contracts have been made at enhanced rates; but little has been doing in old stuff, though the market for this has been steady. Owing to the scanty rainfall harvest prospects generally are far from satisfactory, and in at least one important district they are so bad as to threaten famine; the Cotton crop, however, in all but the Dhollera circle has been doing well upon the whole, so far In sympathy with the heavy drop in Silver at home Exchange had a sharp fall early in the week which it recovered somewhat, and the tone of the market has since been steady when not firm at the decline. Compared with our quotations by last mail, this evening's rates show a fall of 5-32d. in demand Bank Bills, and of 3-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits. Government Paper has continued its downward course, and a further decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours has been established. Shares have been neglected to a great extent, and Mill Scrip has declined in a number of cases. Freights were quiet and drooping during the greater part of the week; but latterly the tone has been decidedly firmer and more business, ready and forward, has transpired. The Import market remains dull, and prospects can hardly be expected to improve at present in view of the unfavourable position of the crops in many parts of the Presidency.

MONEY.—The advance of one per cent. in the Bank of Bombay's rates which we noticed in our report last Thursday checked the outflow of money, and the Cash Balance at the close of the week had increased by nearly 4½ lakhs. The demand for money on loan had continued to some extent, and the Bank's last statement showed an increase of some 13 lakhs under that head; but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase in Private Deposits, and though a good many more Bills had been discounted, the net increase in private requirements—which could only be partially attributed to trade necessities—was represented by about 6½ lakhs. Money is rather less easy in the open market, but nothing like pressure is apparent; and the directors of the Presidency Bank separated this afternoon, leaving their minimum rate at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE was weak last Friday, and Bank Paper declined 3-32d. Mercantile Bills were as scarce as ever, but some came out in the after part of the day, and a line of 3 months' sight Credits was done at 1s. 4¾d. On Saturday the market opened rather steadier at 1s. 4 7-16d. for Bank Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 15-32d. for Demand, but with only one seller, and a fair amount of Paper was placed at the rate; but rates strengthened thereafter on receipt of news from Calcutta, and 1-32d. higher was quoted. Towards the close Bank Telegraphic was freely offered at 1s. 4 15-16d. and Demand at 1s. 4¾d., and a little was done in the former; but enquiry at the enhanced rates was very limited. In Private Paper one bank offered to buy at 1s. 1s. 4 11-16d., and after getting a little raised its rate to 1s. 4 23-32d. Saturday's closing rates were again named at opening on Monday morning, and a moderate amount of business was put through in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 11-16d. ready, and 1s. 4 11-16d. and 1s. 4 21-32d. forward; also some Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d. for ready, and 1s. 4 7-16d. for future transfer. Scarcely any demand for remittance was felt, however, and natives offered re-sales of Bank Demand at 1s. 4 17-32d. The market closed quiet and steady waiting for the next quotation for Bar Silver; and on this coming to hand next morning and showing a fall of 5d. per oz. the market opened weak and unsettled at 1s. 4½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 4 9-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Very little business transpired beyond some forward private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d., and 3 months' sight Francs at 1·75; but the market afterwards steadied, a little ready Bank Demand and forward Telegraphic having been obtainable at 1s. 4 5-16d. without finding takers. Rather more Mercantile Bills came out, and 1s. 4 17-32d. Paper were made at 1s. 4 3-8d. Yesterday, notwithstanding the news of the further heavy fall in Bar Silver, the line of the market was firm. The previous evening's rates were quoted in the morning for Bank Wire Transfer and Demand, and with one nominal buyer of 3 months' sight sterling Credits at 1s 4 17-32d. and Francs at 1·75; but there was nothing done at these rates. A fair amount of Private Paper came out, and was placed at 1s. 4 9-16d., and later on, at 1s. 4 19-32d. for sterling, and 1·75 for Francs, both ready and forward, at which rates banks apparently got as much as they wanted; and in the after part of the day Bank remittance was freely offered at 1s. 4 11-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4¾d. for Demand without finding takers. Telegrams to hand this morning still quoted Silver at 43d. per oz., and advised the weekly sale of Council Drafts at 1s. 4 13-16d., upon which our market opened firmer at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's rates for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher for 3 months' sight Credits. Few Bills came out, however, and rates for these eased off again, 1s. 4 ¾d. having been offered in one direction. For Bank Paper the enquiry has been very limited; but we hear of re-sales of Demand at 1s. 4 7-16d.; and a small transaction took place between banks in Telegraphic, at 1s. 4 13-32d. The market closed quiet, but steady at the following quotations ready and forward:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4¾d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4¾d. to 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 25-32d. to 13-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 "	1·76½	"
Do.	6 "	1·77½	"

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 20th Sept. 1888	43,34,147
Silver received during the week	9,34,565
	57,68,712
New coin paid during the week	11,38,233
	46,30,479
Silver belonging to private individuals	11,11,976
	57,42,455
Last week	64,59,131

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady on last mail day at an advance of ¼ per cent. on our quotations of the previous evening, Fours for Money having been quoted at 100 3-16 with very little doing, while the rates for account were 100½ for the 29th instant, and 100 1-16 for the 30th proximo. Next day the market was fairly steady at a decline of 1-16 per cent. in Four per cent. Paper, the closing quotations for the week having been 100⅛ for cash, and 100 1-16, and 99 15-16, for the two next settlements, respectively. A quiet feeling prevailed at opening on Monday, but with a hardening tendency towards the close. Fours for cash were quoted during the greater part of the day at 100⅛, with the next account rate 100 1-16, and for the 30th October 99 15-16 buyers, and sellers at par; but at closing the price for Money was 100 3-16. Next day the cash rate receded to Monday's opening price of 100⅛, and the market remained quiet but steady thereat with the coming account at 100 1-16, and the October settlement at par. The market opened yesterday at a decline of 5-16 per cent. for Fours, the quotations having been 99⅞ for cash and the near account, and 99 11-16 for the October settlement, with a fair business doing on the latter line, but not much otherwise. Subsequently a part of the fall was recovered, and 99 15-16 was quoted for Money and Account, and 99⅞ for October; but at closing rates had receded again ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. The market has been quiet to-day at about last evening's rates, with a moderate business passing for the October account and, at closing, the quotations for Fours, were 99 13-16 for cash and Saturday, and 99⅞ for next month. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper has been without movement of importance; but the nominal rate has been lowered to 104½ to 105, following the other denomination.

Five per cent. Municipal Bonds and Port Trust Bonds are both unaltered at 109 and 97½, respectively.

SHARES have been little dealt in on any line, and in the case of Mill Scrip the tone has been distinctly in favour of buyers, and with two exceptions, the alterations which we make in our list this evening show a decline compared with the quotations of a week ago. Alliance Mill shares have declined Rs. 30; Ripon, and City of Bombay, Rs. 20; Western India, Victoria Manufacturing, Morarjee Gokuldass, Hindustan, and Coorla, Rs. 15 each; Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 12½; Oriental, and Jubilee, Rs. 10; Maneckji Petit, Rs. 7½; Mazagon, Mahalukshmi, and Queen, Rs. 5; Jevraz, Balloo, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Rs. 2. Central India have advanced Rs. 15, and Connaught Rs. 5, per share. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 100 lower for the first issue and Rs. 25 down for the others. Bapty Flour have advanced Rs. 5; and Cooper, Madon have declined Rs. 3 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Complaints of an inadequate fall of rain are constant by coming from Kathiawar, Guzerat, Malwa, and the Deccan, and dealers have consequently very much curtailed their Indent business. Holders of stocks are still firm in supporting present rates, and we have no alteration to make in our quotations for *Grey*, *Fleached*, or *Coloured Goods* of any description; but it is expected that with prolonged dulness rates will have eventually to give way. The off take for the week is put down as only 2,000 packages of all goods. The feeling with respect to *Local Goods* has been more dull than during the previous week, and rates may be called somewhat weaker, though manufacturers endeavour to maintain a firm attitude generally and to support present prices. 1,500 bales only are reported to have changed hands during the week.

YARNS.—Enquiry for *Imported Yarn* has been very limited, and only a small business has been done. The tone of the market is dull, but prices show no change in any count. Telegrams from China advise sales of *Local Spinnings* aggregating 8,200 bales for a period of 18 days ending last Monday, with a rise of Rs. 2 in Exchange. Since yesterday evening China buyers have come forward for No. 10s., and have purchased about 1,500 bales at an advance of about 1-16 anna per lb. upon their lowest of Wednesday evening: there has also been an enquiry for 20s and 24s during the last two days. The total sales for the week are put down at 2,500 bales. The following are to-day's official quotations:—

Twist	No.	6s	Mule, Ans.	4¾ per lb.
"	"	8s	" "	5 "
"	"	10s	" "	5¼ to 5⅜ "
"	"	12s	" "	5⅜ " 6 "
"	"	16s	" "	6½ " 6⅝ "
"	"	20s	" "	6 13-16 to 7⅛ "
"	"	24s	" "	8 "
"	"	30s	" "	8½ to 8¾ "

METALS.—*Copper* and *Yellow Metal* have become quiet, and only a small business has been done in either during the past week. Prices, however, are quite unchanged. *Iron* also has been in but small enquiry, and the market for this metal is quiet at our last quotations, all round.

COALS.—Owing to the fall in Exchange this market is still firm, and the demand for steamers at home for the conveyance of railway materials still keeps outward Freight thence on a high level. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, November-December shipment, at Rs. 24½, and of Davison's West Hartley, December and January shipment, at Rs. 22 per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A small business only has been passing from day to day in ready stuff, the stock of which, largely reduced by the previous takings of local spinners, is now hardly replenished by fresh arrivals, these being now on a very small scale, and on some days far short of the outgoings, limited as they now are. The Mills, in view of discouraging advices from China, have not been buyers to any extent; but exporters have been in the market for small lots from time to time. The purchases of ready Cotton for the week aggregate about 3,000 bales, consis ing mainly of Oomra varieties including Khandeish, at Rs. 188; Dhulia, at Rs. 185; Julgaum at Rs. 199; Nuggur at Rs. 195 to 200; and Indore at Rs. 181. Some Wadwan has also been taken at Rs 199-212; Dharwar at Rs. 200-2; Westerns, at Rs 203; and a little Ginned Compta at Rs. 208 per candy. The market for arrival business in the new crop was quiet to the end of last week, with native sellers of "Good" Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 168½; and contracts in the "Fair" [illegible] by European buyers and native dealers, though not to a large extent at Rs. 178½ and Rs. 189, respectively. Contracts were also reported in "Good" Broach for March delivery, at Rs 230 230½; and in "Good" Bhownuggur, for May at Rs. 200-10 between natives; and some "Good" Jalgaum was booked for March to European takers, at Rs. 198 per candy. On Monday a much firmer feeling set in, and rates advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but with few buyers excepting native operators, and the tone remained steady thereafter, still with little demand for contracts from European buyers. "Fully Good" Bengals were booked for December delivery at Rs. 180, and "Fine" at Rs. 190; but contracts have been made this week, for January delivery, at Rs. 171-71½, Rs. 182, and Rs. 191½, for the three qualities respectively. "Good" Broach has been offering at Rs. 232; and for Julgaum and Bhownuggur higher rates have ruled, but there have been few sellers of the latter growth owing to the expected deficiency in the Dhollera crop generally in consequence of the scanty rainfall. The arrival market has been firm to-day at a further advance in prices, and we hear of contracts by European buyers in Bengals for December delivery, at Rs. 175 for "Good," Rs. 185 for "Fully Good," and Rs. 195 for "Fine;" and in "Good," Bhownuggur, for May, at Rs. 204, while native operators have booked "Good" Broach for March at Rs. 234.

When the Chamber of Commerce Weather and Crop Report was issued at the beginning of the week no rain had fallen in the Dhollera circle since the date of the previous advices (excepting in the districts around Bhownuggur, where prospects were improving), and a fall was more pressingly needed every day. In Broach also, though the Cotton plants were still flourishing, the want of more rain was beginning to be felt, and the weather was unusually hot and unseasonable. From the Oomrawuttee circle the news was generally of a favourable tenor, and at Oomrawuttee itself the crop was reported to be in excellent condition. There had been a good deal more rain in some parts of the Bengal circle, and excepting in one district the fall had been in excess—in some parts greatly so—of the yearly average; but excepting at Cawnpore no damage to the crop had so far been reported. The telegrams published to-day advise the fall of a few cents. of rain at Bhownuggur, but none in the Dhollera districts generally, or at Broach where it was much needed. Fine weather had set in all over the Bengal circle, but not soon enough to save the plants at Cawnpore from serious injury from the excessive rain. From the Oomrawuttee districts the news continues generally favourable, and both at Khangaum and Barsee the crop gives excellent promise.

The following are to-day's quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, viz:—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Cotton—		
Bengal, Fully Good	Rs. 189	= 4 1-32d.
Do. Good	" 183	= 3 15-16d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 216	= 4 9-16 I.
Do. Good "	" 209	= 4 7-16d.
Do. F.G.F. "	" 199	= 4 7-32d.
Khandeish, Good	" 199	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 184	= 4 1-32d.
Belatee, Good	" 198	= 4 7-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	" 188	= 4 1-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	" 216	= 4 9-16d.
Do. Good	" 204	= 4 11-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 207	= 4 13-32d.
Westerns, Good	" 203	= 4 5-16d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. dely.)	" 192	= 4 3-32d.
" Fully Good "	" 182	= 3 29-32d.
" Good "	" 172	= 3 11-16d.
Julgaum, Good, March	" 199	= 4 7-32d.
Ginned Broach, Good, March	" 233	= 4 29-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1888.	1887.	1886.
For the Week	2,626	4,682	6,135
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept	1,293,344	1,467,221	1,379,936
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	4,271	455	2,078
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept	806,288	1,049,099	989,220
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,134	1,558	681
From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	38,758	49 935	47,276

WHEAT remained quiet and neglected by exporters, with only a small, or at most a moderate business passing day by day, but without alteration in rates, until yesterday when, in sympathy with the news of a firmer market and higher prices on the other side, a strong demand set in, and a large business was done; rates for Pessy and Delhi moving up ¼ to one anna per cwt. in a firm market.

SEEDS also, after having been out of demand for export, and with scarcely anything doing, became active again yesterday, and considerabl transactions were reported, while rates advanced one anna per cwt. both for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and this evening we quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-13-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat.	" 7-14-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 7-4-0 " 7-6-0	"
Do. do. Red	" 6-11-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat—For the week	155,364	23,970	229,361
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	9,734,033	8,826,163	10,817,463
Linseed—For the week	38,125	22,540	20,559
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	2,498,541	2,059,886	3,422,937
Rapeseed—For the week	25, 779	11,760	4,178
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	1,767,189	764,172	1,110,991
Gingelly Seed for the week	7,015	11,735	7,360
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	613,739	951,697	930,525

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the week	187,113	99,768	193,533
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	7,599,522	8,325,595	9,114,411
Linseed—For the week	120,275	2,445	1,327
" From 1st Jan. to 26 h Sept.	2,082,598	1,6 5,363	3,133,996
Rapeseed—For the week	21,516	...	...
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	1,395,688	811,015	1,113,733
Gingelly Seed—For the week	852	24,698	27,991
" From 1st Jan. to 26th Sept.	667,186	1,222,407	972,973

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PHILIPS—SCOTT—At the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba, by the Rev. G. N. Clutterbuck, Frank Albert Philips, sen., to Mary Ann Sturrock Scott, of Leeds, England.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILBERT—September 14, at Tharrawaddy, Burma, the wife of Mr Walter R Gilbert, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

STOKES—September 13, at Udipi, the wife of the Rev W Stokes, Basel Mission, of a son.

WEBB—September 22, at Ongole, the wife of Sub-Conductor H Webb, D P W, of a daughter.

YOUNG—September 25, at Madras, the wife of S G Young, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GOULD—COLLEY—September 20, at Ootacamund, by the [illegible], assisted by the Rev. [illegible], Harold Joth, second son of John B Gould, Esq., Clifton Hill, Exeter, to Florence Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Long Colley, C E, of Plymouth, and step-daughter of Major W H Coaker, Royal Engineers.

DEATHS.

DOLLMAN—September 13, at Delhi, of biliary remittent fever, Charles John Dollman, eldest son of the late Charles Alexander Dollman, aged 18 years.

DOUGLAS—September 22, at Rosa, N-W P, Archibald John Sholto Douglas.

HEKHUIS—September 16, at Tindivanam, the Rev Lambertus Hekhuis, M D, Missionary, of the American Arcot Mission, and officer in charge of the Ranipet Hospital, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A BOMBAYITE."—The correspondence on this subject is closed.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888.

THE Countess of Dufferin's account of the operations of the Fund that bears her name is a record of such excellent work that it is to be hoped that its length will not preclude it from being studied by the public for whose benefit the Fund was started. It is, indeed, too voluminous for distribution, as we have unfortunately found it too long for reproduction in our columns, and it may be well if a concise condensation of it, setting forth as briefly as may be the nature and extent of the work done under its auspices, be prepared for distribution amongst the native public. The Fund has happily overcome the difficulties of its first years. Its organization is widespread and efficient, and the obstacles that at one time seemed to stand in the way of easy co-operation between the Central Committee and some of its branches disappeared long since. To this end the tact and good sense of Lady Dufferin and the ladies and gentlemen associated with her in the various Presidencies and Provinces contributed with happy result. The finances of the Fund have on the whole been prosperous. The five and a half lakhs invested are a capital substantial enough to provide a reasonable guarantee for the permanence of the work, and the fact that ten lakhs have been contributed in various forms and through various agencies to the Fund show that Lady Dufferin has found in the claims of this excellent work a talisman with which to charm money from Indian purses. Regard being had to the vastness of the field from which the money has been collected, and to the extent of the population whom the movement is intended to benefit, ten lakhs of rupees in four years may not seem much. But regard must be had also to the fact that the claims of the Association are quite novel and to many its work must seem an innovation. There was no foundation whatever in the customs of Indian society for this great work to be built upon, and Lady Dufferin must have been enviably oblivious of potential difficulties if she did not take into account possible obstacles in the shape of a widespread indifference or worse to this noble effort to do good in novel ways. But on the whole the over-conservative classes in Indian society have responded to the invitation with surprising cordiality. The fact that two such personages as the High Priest of Baidyanath in Bengal and the High Priest of Tripathy in Madras have given scholarships for medical women is in this connection one of the most significant facts in the record. There is progress even in the resorts of the most conservative sacerdotalism that the world has ever seen. In the long run the practical sympathy which these venerated priests have shown to this good work will be as productive as the contributions of the Rajahs, which have been many and munificent. The Rajahs, meanwhile, have dealt generously by the Fund, and without their help the record would have been a much poorer one than it is. Three of them, the Nizam, the Maharajah of Jeypore and the Maharajah of Ulwar, have given two lakhs between them, so that of the seven lakhs subscribed to the Central Fund the rest of India contributed only five. Lady Dufferin is reasonably importunate in asking for much more even than this handsome sum.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne will apply herself to the work under many advantages. The foundation on which she will labour for the Fund has been laid broad and deep, and she will be free from the anxieties which her predecessor had to sustain in undertaking what was essentially an experiment, of the success of which four years ago no one could have felt certain. If the coming President of the Association can increase the number of contributors to its funds she will do more to ensure its permanence than by bringing in the rich but few gifts of the Rajahs. Lady Dufferin has repeatedly insisted upon the fact that the permanence of the movement can be ensured only by the sustained and widespread interest in it of the natives themselves. The number of contributories, therefore, is a factor of almost as great importance as the sum total of their contributions. However, nothing succeeds like success, and each enlargement of the field of operations should increase the public interest in the Association, and win for it fresh support in the community that it serves. Meanwhile the work is being put upon a basis that will largely promote its efficiency. Government have exercised their benevolent neutrality towards it in more ways than one. The intimation by the Home Office that the Municipalities are at liberty to appropriate a portion of their funds to female hospitals and dispensaries has already had excellent result, especially in Madras, in which Presidency no fewer than twenty scholarships have been already established by Municipalities. The Government have in one other direction done perhaps less than they might have been expected to do. They are still reluctant to give to qualified medical women the status of Government medical officers, or any of the security of tenure or the pecuniary advantages which attend upon Government service. But they have been helpful in another respect. The help and advice of the Surgeon-General will henceforth be available for the selection of employés of the Association, and the supervising medical authorities are to be permitted to inspect and report upon the work done by medical women in dispensaries, hospitals and medical schools. Nothing that the Government could have done could give the public greater reason for confidence in the work done by the Association than this. It will provide a guarantee for its efficiency, and will give it a status that it has not hitherto possessed. The time may come—in justice to the accomplished and self-sacrificing ladies who have given themselves to the work it may be hoped that it will not be long distant—when the Government will recognize that medical practitioners chosen by the Surgeon-General, and whose work is subjected to Government supervision and report, are entitled to something of the advantages in pay, status, and security of tenure that accompany Government service. The *a priori* case for official recognition of the work of qualified medical women is exceedingly strong; it will be strengthened as time goes on, and the Government realize that medical women in [illegible] in the measure of their opportunity, for one half of humanity, as the Indian Medical Service are doing for the other.

Lady Dufferin's account of the way in which the money entrusted to her has been disposed of is the record of a wise and far seeing stewardship. The Association has avoided the temptation to add to the street architecture of the Indian cities by building handsome hospitals and medical colleges for women. Private and Municipal beneficence may safely be left to undertake work of that kind, and the pains taken by Lady Dufferin and her associates to keep the claims of the suffering womanhood of India in evidence will go far to ensure that such enterprises as these will not be neglected. As regards the teaching part of the work she can point to five old established medical schools enlarging their female classes, and giving their female pupils the best possible instruction. About two-hundred girls are now being educated in the medical schools, of whom the majority will become hospital assistants, and the remainder assistant surgeons. Publicity has already been given to the excellent account rendered by the Principal of the Grant Medical College of the progress and conduct of the female class in that institution. If the Municipalities in this Presidency would follow the example set by those in Madras the number of scholarships would be considerably enlarged. There is an almost pressing need for this, since Lady Dufferin observes "We are at the end of our supply of ready trained medical women, and we could not at this moment officer one more hospital than already exists." As to the preparation of women for the higher class of medical work, though it is an open question how far this can for the present be done in India, it is satisfactory to find that good reports are given of all those whom the Association have been instrumental in placing. In this matter Madras, belying the name that its detractors have given it, has taken the lead. It is to Madras, Lady Dufferin tells us, that the Central Committee has had to look each time that a doctor educated in India has been asked for. Already six have been placed in the north of India, besides others working in Native States. So far, indeed, as the report enables us to judge, there is no part of the work of the Association which has yielded real disappointment. Lady Dufferin, though bespeaking for her successor a continuance of the help that she herself has abundantly received, thankfully acknowledges that the Indian public have given her all the money that she wanted. Pupils have come forward in sufficient numbers; their progress and conduct have been satisfactory, and the increasing band of medical women—doctors, nurses, and midwives—who are ministering to the women of India are doing this with a growing appreciation of their services on the part of the native community. It is an excellent record which Lady Dufferin has put before the public, and it constitutes for her an indefeasible claim to be numbered amongst the truest friends that the women of India have ever had.

THE rainfall during the past week has been insufficient throughout the Presidency as a whole, though there has been rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country which has improved the prospects of the crops. In the Konkan, Surat and Panch Mahals there has been slight rain, and more is urgently needed. The standing crops in the Surat talukas are withering. In Khandeish rain has fallen in seven talukas, varying from one inch to over three, and in other talukas in less quantity. Crops are improved, but more rain is required, for there is a growing scarcity of fodder. In Nasik rain has fallen irregularly, Nandgaon receiving three inches and a half, while other talukas have only had a rainfall of fifteen cents. There is great want of fodder, and the cattle is being sent from some talukas to other districts. This is the case also in Ahmednuggur, where, however, things are improving, over half an inch of rain having fallen, making nearly ten inches

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Latest advices from Suakin state that at midnight, on Tuesday, the rebels attacked the Fort, but were repulsed by the fire from its guns.

In the afternoon the enemy made an attempt to throw up entrenchments before Fort Foolah, but were dispersed by shells thrown from the gunboat Gannet.

Reinforcements have reached the enemy's camp.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH MEMBERS.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford, has been sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment, under the Crimes Act.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay yesterday.

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND.

The British Government have proposed that the Cape should annex Bechuanaland. The Cape Government have the matter at present under consideration.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY SUPPRESSED.

BERLIN, SEPT. 26.

The German Government have prohibited any further issue of the late Emperor Frederick's diary.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

Lieutenant Younghusband will deliver a lecture at the United Service Institute on the 6th October on the Chinese Army.

FIRE AT SIMLA THEATRE.

Last night after the performance at the theatre several kerosine lamps were accidentally dropped and broken on the stage, and the theatre very narrowly escaped being burned down. Fortunately some earth was at hand, with which the flames were extinguished.

MAJOR BROMHEAD.

Major Bromhead lost his hand in a personal encounter with a Tibetan who, he believed, had surrendered. He was also severely wounded in other parts of the body.

GENERAL GRAHAM.

General Graham is returning to Camp at Gnatong.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The views of the local Governments have all been received on the Public Service Commission's report, and a despatch on the subject will very shortly be sent home by the Government of India.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Government of India is still awaiting information from the Amir before deciding on the starting of the Kabul mission.

MAGAZINE RIFLES FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 27.

One hundred of the very latest pattern Magazine Rifles were despatched from Enfield to Calcutta last month. On arrival the usual experiments will be carried out in India.

KABUL NEWS.

The Bamian column under Gholam Hyder arrived at Haibak on the 17th, and were well received. No troops of Ishak were found there. Ishak himself is stated to have gone to Tashkurgan from Khanabad, leaving the latter place in charge of the Mir of Katagan, who has declared for him.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, SEPT. 27.

An influential meeting assembled at Nariad yesterday, Khan Saheb Aliji Rasul presiding, when more than a thousand people attended to hear Mr. Chunilal Lalubhai Parekh address them on the National Congress. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Bombay mails of the 11st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall arrived here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 25th instant.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Ganges arrived here at 2 a.m. to-day.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khiva left here for Bombay on the 25th instant.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 27.

The Italian steamer Stura, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived here yesterday.

ZANZIBAR, SEPT. 27.

The s. s. Swordsman arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

The French mail steamer Saghalien from Suez arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1s. 4 3-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¾
4½ per cent. „	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China declares a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, SEPT. 25.

BELGAUM is now in that hushed state of expectancy that generally prevails on the eve of great events, and when the air seems filled with mysterious "some things" as yet only shadowy in outline. The event of the year is now rapidly approaching. The week, with all its glories, will burst upon an expectant world on the 8th of October. *On dit* there is to be a fancy ball, an ordinary ball, races, sports, and various other items, "too numerous to mention," as the advertisers of annual cheap sales say. What to go as is the great question of the day, and secrecy inviolable wraps around the thoughts and acts *in re* the toilette of our "brave men and fair women." I expect a greater number of visitors than usual will come down for the week. The attractions are not only greater than usual, but the railway service is also much more complete than it was even last year.

Our feelings have risen to the occasion with the knowledge, tardy in arriving, that no humiliation of being reduced to a Colonel's command awaits our "busy town." Belgaum will have its full-blown Brigadier-General, and all its present grandeur will remain to it. It is settled, I believe, that the 26th M. N. I. will be garrisoned here during the cold weather, but no decision has as yet been made concerning the Cavalry regiment. Rumour gave out that it was to be sent here. The Rifle Brigade depot still remains *in statu quo*. It was given as a fact that the depot was to be moved from here early in next month, and to proceed to Bareilly, to meet the rest of the regiment, now in Upper Burma, but no orders have been issued with regard to its speedy removal; in fact, the talk now is of its remaining here till next January.

From crying out against the rain we had changed our tune entirely, and hailed a darkening sky with great joy. Since Saturday evening we have had a regular storm each evening and early morning. All day it is not only fine but exceedingly hot. The thermometer now before me reads 81 degrees, and by 2 p.m. will in all probability show a much higher degree of heat. Yesterday evening, I noticed a peculiar sight: after the rain had stopped a mist could be observed emanating from the ground, even the roadway showing how very intensely heated *terra firma* had become during the day.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Forest and Abkari Acts were introduced to meet the terribly heavy expenditure of the Afghan campaign, and were both outcomes of Lord Lytton's policy, harshly enforced by Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Ashburner, and others, two of whom are now in England, and three in the Bombay Presidency. Widespread dissatisfaction has followed the working of the latter Act. One of the officials concerned in the administration of the Act exercised his power so far that without a sanction being obtained he promulgated orders of his own, on the authority of which a landowner was fined and sent to jail for the alleged offence of cutting off a single bough from trees grown by him on his own land—a grievance which became so intolerable as to call into existence the Thana Association, raised by the inhabitants of the Thana and Kolaba districts to bring their grievances to the notice of Government.

This time I do not wish to enlarge about the Forest Act, because in connection with it a commission has sat and made a report recommending the restoration to the people of some of the rights of which they had been unjustly deprived. About two years ago the report was issued, but the Government resolution on it has not as yet been published.

From the day the Abkari Act come into force it has been the sole aim of the department that if the consumption of toddy were wholly suppressed, that of liquor would increase, and with it the Government revenue too. In this aim the department has achieved considerable success. During the *regime* of Sir Richard Temple the consumption of toddy was altogether suppressed, so that toddy was not to be had for any price, despite there being thousands of toddy trees in many places. At last, in obedience to the cry raised by the people, the Government of Sir James Fergusson sanctioned the tapping of toddy trees, encumbered as it was with heavy taxation, the licence fee, and many other harsh restrictions, in many talukas of the Surat, Thana, Kolaba, and Poona zillas. Of this right Lord Reay's Government deprived the people of Surat and Poona, being induced to do this by a large increase in the revenue, as shown by one Collector and the Abkari Department. Hence it is that in many places in the Surat zilla toddy contractors do not condemn their unconsumed stale toddy, but keep it long, even in a sour state, and sell it adulterated with fresh toddy on wedding, funeral, and other occasions, when the consumption naturally increases largely. This kind of toddy poor, half-naked people not only buy with great reluctance, but even at times pay one-and-a-half times more for it than the rate fixed by Government.

The policy of the British administration generally is to keep the people in a flourishing condition, and to tax them as little as possible. But the policy of the Abkari Department has impoverished many, and despite the knowledge that people get a bad and dear stuff to drink, it hides its faults from the notice of the public and Government by giving misleading information in its annual reports. The report for 1883-84 is the worst of its kind, being a collection of contradictory and interpolated facts; next to it is one for 1886-87 issued about two months ago. From the day I published about a dozen letters to expose the misrepresentations contained in the first report, popular discontent with the department has increased, and sympathy has been enlisted for the poor. Mr. Maneksha, pleader, and Mr. Dinsha Wacha resolutely came forward to expose the fallacies of these reports, so much so that a cry having been raised in Parliament against its administration, the Bombay Government was obliged to write and send a defence report to the Secretary of State for India. But Mr. Wacha, with the help of figures and facts, showed how misleading the Bombay Government defence report was, and hundreds of pamphlets were circulated in England and India for the purpose. The Governor of Bombay expressed his pleasure at the perusal of the pamphlet, and on the strength of this very *brochure* Mr. Caine, Mr. Samuel Smith, and other members of Parliament, criticised the Abkari system and Mr. Pritchard's *regime* in connection with it.

In this report the Commissioner describes how, until a comparatively recent date, the Excise revenue was raised by the annual sales for lump sums of the monopoly of manufacturing and selling spirit over tracts of country of varying extent, a system which left Government entirely in the dark as to the quantity or quality of the liquor sold, the amount of consumption, and the incidence of taxation. This system has been generally replaced by one which aims, by raising the rate of Excise duty to a level with the Customs tariff on foreign liquor, to equalize the taxation of alcoholic drinks, and which, while thus checking consumption, places the quantity and quality of the liquors manufactured and sold under the control of Government. As a result of these changes, and of the strenuous measures taken to check illicit manufacture and importation of liquor, consumption has been kept within bounds which it must otherwise have far exceeded, a supply of sound and wholesome liquor has been secured to the public, and at the same time the public revenues have been very largely increased.

Now on what ground does Government assert that "there has been a great reduction in the consumption, or otherwise it would have immensely increased?" Government would have been justified in making this assertion had it shown by figures that the consumption was so much in previous years, and that it has now fallen away so much in the whole Presidency. But nothing of the kind has been shown, not even in the report by the Commissioner himself. On the contrary, Mr. Wacha has shown by figures taken from previous Abkari reports that it is wrong to say that the consumption in the Bombay Presidency is about sixteen-and-a-half lakhs of gallons, as was represented to the Government of India by that of Bombay on the authority of the Abkari Department. Mr. Wacha shows the consumption to be of about twenty-seven lakhs of gallons. These figures have not as yet been contradicted by the Abkari Department, and, therefore, it is a matter of regret that Government writes to the contrary. From the day the farming system came into force, complaints have not abated that people in many zillas still get a bad stuff to drink, which they use with great reluctance, and that they get a lesser quantity in proportion to the money paid. In spite of this, the Government Resolution, it is painful to remark, says that people get a good, unadulterated commodity, and thus adds insult to the injury done to the poor. The Resolution must have been framed in the Revenue Department of the Secretariat, and the author must have before him on shelves about a dozen petitions, bitterly complaining of the Abkari Department and of the quality of the commodity offered by farmers. Those petitions go so far as to say that the allegations made therein could be confirmed in case an independent Commission were appointed. With the same object in view the Bombay Presidency Association twice wrote to the Government, but to no avail.—Yours, &c.,

P. B. DANTRA.

THE PIONEER OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in the (London) *Times'* weekly edition of September 7, a summary of H. E. Lord Reay's speech on the above occasion, in which this sentence occurs: "She (the lady superintendent) might justly lay claim to being the pioneer of female education in Western India." I do not know that much public notice of the speech was taken at the time, although privately many were demurring, and some were disposed to regard his Excellency's remark as the crowning joke of a number of jocularities preceding. But now that the assertion is reproduced in all seriousness and without qualification in the leading home paper, mere justice demands a protest. His Excellency, I am sure, had no intention of wronging any one in what he said, but, practically, an honour belonging to others has been bestowed upon a lady whose connection with female education in this presidency cannot have extended over more than fifteen years, and who must therefore have felt the compliment not a little absurd. No one could desire—certainly the present writer does not desire—to deny Mrs. Davies a grain of the honour legitimately due to her—the honour, namely, of having done her duty well as a paid official of Government; but it is an unintentional outrage on a history of not less than fifty years, even to name this lady among the many who have led in this great work. It is an odd slip, frequently made, this overlooking of the age of female education in this presidency; but to most persons who know anything about it know this, that the pioneering work was well done before Mrs. Davies was born.

VINDICATOR.

EDWARD THRING MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly assist me in calling the attention of old Uppinghamians in India to the following, from a letter which I have just received from the Treasurer to the "Edward Thring Memorial Fund":—

"More room is wanted in the School Chapel, and the new transept, which has been decided upon, will provide this, and also hold the personal memorial. Any help you can give us by collecting money in India will be most acceptable. Please do what you can, and let me have the result at your earliest convenience. A collection in India is just what we want."

Subscriptions can be sent direct to the Rev. Joseph Jacob, Whitewell Rectory, Whitchurch, Salop; or to the undersigned. All sums are acknowledged in a printed list published by the committee.—yours, &c.,

M. J. BRIND,
Umballa, Sept. 22. Govt. Tele. Dept.

THE RICHEST MEN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the statistical statement in regard to the richest men living noticed in your yesterday's issue, it will be, I think, very interesting to the numerous readers of your journal, if you will give a full list of the fortunate men; or at least the fifty millionaires of India with their respective names, castes and places of residence.

Sept. 27. KNOWLEDGE.

TRAFFIC ACCOMMODATION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following correspondence on the subject of the necessity of doubling the G. I. P. Railway from Khandwa to Jabalpur has passed between the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Agent of the Railway:—

Bombay, 5th September, 1888.

Wilson Bell, Esq.,
Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company,
Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber to address you regarding the necessity which, in their opinion, exists for the immediate doubling of your line of railway from Khandwa to Itarsi, and ultimately to Jabalpur.

2. From the information at their disposal the Committee believe that, to provide for the traffic now existing, the capacity of that section of your system is already taxed to the uttermost during the busy season in April, May and June, and that when the additional traffic which may be anticipated from the opening of the Midland Railway has to be dealt with, it will be impossible to transport it on a single line of rails.

3. The Committee are aware that the question has already been under the consideration of your directors, and that the doubling of the section between Bhusawal and Khandwa, now in progress, is regarded as the first stage in the undertaking. It is now upwards of four years, however, since that portion of the work was definitely decided upon, and much yet remains to be done; so that the extension of the double line to Jabalpur, at the same rate of progress, would take something like fifteen years to accomplish.

4. Unless, therefore, all calculations as to the probable extent of the traffic likely to flow in from the 600 miles of the Midland system prove utterly misleading, it is evident that there is every prospect of trade being checked and retarded for some years, owing to the deficient carrying capacity of your line.

5. My Committee accordingly desire me to express a hope that you will lose no time in impressing upon your directors the urgent necessity, which exist alike in the interests of the Company and the trade of Bombay, for the immediate construction of a double line from Khandwa to Itarsi, and thereafter without delay to Jabalpur.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1888.

No. 10310.

John Marshall, Esq.,
Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

Dear Sir,—I am desired by the Agent to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th inst., conveying the views of the Chamber as to the necessity, in their opinion, for doubling this Company's line between Khandwa and Itarsi, and on to Jabalpur, and to inform you that the suggestions made will meet with every consideration, both as to continuing at once the doubling of the line to Itarsi and ultimately beyond.

The matter is one involving very great expenditure, and should only be entered upon after this Company has satisfied itself of the actual necessity of the undertaking after complete and satisfactory enquiry.

The question of the probable increase of traffic on the opening of the through new lines of railway is one that the Company and its officers have not overlooked, and in view of this we are about to incur at Bhusawal a very heavy outlay for increased goods accommodation, and at other stations, though in a minor degree, the Company has been pursuing a continued policy providing for the expansion of traffic now referred to.

I am also to add that your letter will be laid before the Board of Directors, and in the meantime the Agent can only state that in respect to this probable expansion of traffic and the ability of the Company to cope with it under existing conditions, full consideration will be given to the views of the Chamber in the course which it may seem expedient or necessary for the Company to follow.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) H. I. P. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Fact—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as they can, be removed by these detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's Ointment well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

A MEETING, called by the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. Mr. J. R. Dunbury moved that the chair be occupied by Mr. Budrodeen Tyebji. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, in seconding the motion, hoped Mr. Budrodeen would be able to give a little more of his valuable time to civic affairs. The motion was cordially carried.

Mr. Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, one of the honorary secretaries of the Association, read the annual report, showing the work done by them. The report gave the history of the Association, and of the healthy influence it had exercised in the past over Municipal administration. The Association had addressed a letter to the Corporation, asking them to adhere to the Boree Bunder site for the Municipal hall, but it was recorded that their efforts in this direction had unfortunately proved unsuccessful. They had also addressed another letter to the Corporation protesting against the steady yearly increase in Municipal expenditure in many departments, and stating that, as a consequence, Municipal taxation had to be kept up at a high rate, which made the cost of living and house rent very heavy for the bulk of the people. The Association had also addressed a letter to Government embodying their views on the Municipal Bill.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar moved the adoption of the report. Referring to the charge of apathy brought at times against the committee of the Association the speaker observed that the general body of ratepayers were much more to blame. They were very indifferent to their own interests, and it was essential for the efficient administration of Municipal affairs that they should take an active interest in them. He complained that the citizens did not give the Association that support which it needed for its proper working. The public spirit, which was evidenced by the ratepayers in the years 1871 and 1872 was, he hoped, not dead among the citizens, and he hoped the Association would not suffer from any lack of sympathy and support. (Applause.)

Dr. R. N. Khory, in seconding the motion, spoke of the enormous increase that had been going on in Municipal expenditure; and of the duty of the ratepayers to exercise proper vigilance to guard their own interests.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. David Gostling, one of the honorary secretaries of the Association, moved that the undermentioned gentlemen be appointed president, vice-presidents and members of the managing committee:—President,—Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; vice-presidents,—Framji Nasarwanji Patel, Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, Hon. Budrodeen Tyebji, Hon. K. T. Telang, Dr. T. Blaney, Mr Nusserwanji N. Petit, H. H. Aga Akbar Khan Shah, Mr. Sorabji F. Patel, Sir Michael R. D. Quadros, Mr. Framji D. Petit, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. Luckmidas Khimji and Mr. Damodar Thackersey Moolji; and secretaries,—Messrs. Gostling, Chandavarkar, Framji M. Banaji, and Dr. A. D. Mody. An influential managing committee was also formed. Speaking to this proposition, Mr. Gostling hoped that the Ratepayers' Association, which had done such useful work in the past, would see their way to extend the sphere of their usefulness. Whenever they thought that the Municipal expenditure was lavish, they had never feared to express their views. He had no doubt the ratepayers would do all they could to help forward the cause of local self-government. The only check upon unwise expenditure by the Municipality was this Association, and it was the duty of every individual member of the ratepaying community to strengthen their hands by giving them such information and assistance as they could. Having been for many years a member of the Corporation, it might be supposed that he was again anxious to join it. But although he would consider it an honour to be a member of the Corporation, he did not now particularly desire to get into it. During the time he was in that body, he, as a business man, was greatly annoyed by what was known as the quorum difficulty. As a busy man, who had to earn his daily bread, it was very inconvenient for him to attend the meetings at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But when he managed to be present at the appointed hour it often happened that the meeting had to wait for half or three-quarters of an hour to get a quorum, and when it was at last secured and the work was proceeded with at the stroke of 5, some useless member of the Corporation, who never opened his mouth in any debate, would get up and say "Mr. Chairman, there is no quorum." (Laughter.) This was most annoying to those who wished to get through as much work at one sitting as they could, having attended the meeting, perhaps, at great personal inconvenience.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master said that bitter charges were often laid against absentee members of the Corporation. But he said there were some members who attended meetings of the Corporation, and did their duty so very indifferently, that more earnest members found it most trying to sit by them, and hear their twaddle about things which had nothing whatever to do with Municipal business. Some members came there to have a quiet talk over their own private affairs. (Hear, hear.) They talked of the price of yarn, and the number of spindles in particular mills. (Laughter.) What, in the name of heaven, had yarns and spindles to do with the subjects before the Corporation. It was these men who wanted to be turned out and not those busy men who were really anxious to do their duty for the city. For himself, he admitted that he was not at all so regular in his attendance as he would wish. But Mondays and Thursdays, on which the meetings were generally held, did not suit him, and he was strongly of opinion that the hour of the meeting should be after 5 p.m. (Applause.)

The proposition was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji next moved that all voters be requested not to promise their votes to anyone till they knew the names of all candidates who would be nominated by the ward committees, and then to give their votes. (Applause.) He was sorry that in their present state of the general intelligence of ratepayers, such a proposition, as the one he had been entrusted with, had to be brought forward, as a warning advice to voters. He should not object altogether to ratepayers promising their votes to deserving men like Mr P. M. Mehta, Javerilal Umiashankar, Dr Blaney, Dr. Peterson, Messrs. Chandavarkar, Bomonji Master, and K. M. Shroff. But the pity of it was that it was not men like these who went about, months before the election, actively canvassing for votes. It was those who were not fitted by education or experience to be the ratepayers' representatives at the Corporation who had been straining every nerve to get into it. He earnestly exhorted the ratepayers not to promise their votes to any candidate beforehand, but to wait till they had the complete list before them of the candidates in each ward. From the way in which the franchise was sometimes exercised, it was a blessing that the Government had reserved to themselves the right of nominating members after the city had elected its own representatives. For Government often supplied the deficiency which was left unrepaired by the ratepayers. The Government had, for instance, elected men like Major Selby and Major Martin, who had proved themselves an acquisition to the Corporation. He was sorry that there were members of the Corporation who were more ornamental than useful. (Laughter and applause.) The ratepayers had fought strenuously in the past to remove the Municipal scandals, which existed under a certain *regime*, and to obtain for themselves a voice in the management of Municipal affairs. Now that the days of Municipal autocracy had gone by, now that the ratepayers' representatives had the conduct of the civil administration, it was their duty, as became men belonging to the first city in India, to do their utmost to deserve the liberal extension of local self-government granted to the country by one of the very best Viceroys that India had, Lord Ripon. (Applause.) The speaker then deplored the indifference of individual Corporators, and observed that the discussion on the budget was a little more than a farce. (Mr. Gostling: So it is "gentlemen." Applause.) The budget was brought in at very short notice, and it was not competent to any member to move an amendment in regarding to particular items, because he was told that under the Act the Corporation must either pass the budget or reject it as a whole. It was very fortunate that the Municipal finances were in a most flourishing condition, but the credit of it was not at all due to the Municipal executive, but to the wonderful growth and expansion of the city within the past few years. But this prosperity did not justify extravagance. They should rather, in the time of their prosperity, lay by something against a rainy day. (Applause.) It was the bounden duty of the public to send the best men possible into the Corporation, and for that reason it was absolutely necessary that they should firmly refuse to promise their votes to importunate candidates. (Applause.) The ratepayers must ask those who came forward to seek their suffrages by proving their fitness for the honour by addressing in English. If such a salutary rule were followed, it would deal a death-blow to ornamental members. (Applause.)

Mr. Maneckbaw J. Taleyarkhan seconded the proposition. He agreed with Mr. Kabraji that it was sometimes found quite enough for candidates to be the nephews of their uncles or the sons of their fathers in order to get a place in the Corporation. (Laughter.) He was however glad that the days were fast passing away, when people who had no better qualification than these could secure a seat in the Corporation. He pointed out the great responsibility which rested upon the ratepayers to prove themselves fit for the administration of their local affairs. If they managed their local affairs to satisfaction then alone they could legitimately ask the Government to allow them a greater share in the administration of the affairs of the country.

Dr. Barjorji S. Shroff supported the proposition. There were, he said, members in the Corporation and there were candidates in the field for election at the next Corporation, who moved heaven and earth to join that body simply for the vanity of distinguishing themselves at public shows and festivities. It would not at all be unfair on the part of those ratepayers who had unwarily promised their votes to withdraw them, saying they would give them to the best men they could find at the proper time.

Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Master then harangued the meeting on the duties and responsibilities of ratepayers.

The proposition was then warmly carried.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhai Sadnand Kale, it was resolved by a majority of votes that the Association should open air meetings in different parts of the town, so as to approach that portion of the voters who could not read or write, and know very little of Municipal affairs.

The chairman thought that the meeting was an indication of the interest which the ratepayers were beginning to feel in civic affairs. It was the imperative duty of every elector, to whom the franchise was accorded, to use the great privilege that was granted to them with intelligence and discretion. (Applause.) He dwelt upon the desirability of members of the Corporation being called upon to address their constituents from time to time, saying it would be an incentive on the part of the representatives to do their utmost to deserve the honour which they were so anxious to seek. It was easy for people to say this and that should be done by the Association. But if they wanted to have all that they wished to be done they must put their shoulders to the wheel and readily assist the Association by becoming its members.

On the motion of Hon. K. T. Telang, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the chairman.

The meeting then terminated.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE adjourned ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday morning at the offices of the company, in Hornby Road. Mr. Lilladhur Shamjee, who had been voted to the chair the previous evening, presided. The following report was read in Gujerati:—

Your directors beg to lay before you their report and the audited accounts of the company from 20th January to 30th June 1888. It will be noticed from the accounts that during the half-year under report the company has earned a net profit of Rs. 40,530-11-7. Considering the high rates of cotton during this period the profit made is comparatively satisfactory. In consequence of yarn having been previously contracted to be sold at somewhat lower rates the full advantage of the high rates of yarn was not reaped. Your directors, however, hope that the result of the ensuing six months will be more satisfactory. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the above amount as follows:—In payment of a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, at rate of 6 per cent. or Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 30,000; to be carried to deterioration fund account, Rs. 10,000; to be carried to the preliminary expenses account, Rs. 500; to be carried and to next year's account, Rs. 30-11-7; —total Rs. 40,530-11-7. One of your directors, Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, retires by rotation; but is eligible for re-election.

The report was unanimously adopted by the shareholders, and resolutions were passed; declaring a dividend of Rs. 30 a share payable to the shareholders, whose names were on the register, and on the production of their certificates, and appointing Messrs. Pallonjee F. Mehta and Vithoba Ramchandra as auditors of the company.

It was also proposed by the chairman, and seconded, that Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee be re-elected director. A shareholder, however, asked if Mr. Dwarkadas held the requisite number of seven shares, to qualify him being a director. The register was examined, and it was found that he held jointly with Mr. Lilladhar 290 shares; but Mr. Rustim, who was present, felt that this was not a sufficient qualification, and he advised the meeting to appoint another director in place of him at any rate until counsel's opinion on the matter had been obtained. The chairman said the directors were willing to re-elect him if they desired to do so. Mr. Narayendas Toolsidas was then appointed on these conditions.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair concluded the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

DEPT. ASSIST. COMSY. AND HONY. LIEUT. H. KERIGAN Adjutant General's Department, has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 22nd September.

THE services of Surgeon J. W. T. Anderson, and of Surgeon G. H. Ball, M.D., Indian Medical Service, have been placed at the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

MAJOR O'CREAGH, V.C., Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, has been granted a year's leave out of India.

CAPTAIN H. S. A. FULLER, S.C., Assistant Commissary-General, has been granted furlough to Europe for a year and 128 days.

SECOND-LIEUT. CHARLES SCOTTISWOODE STACK, 6th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the 6th Bombay Cavalry shall be designated respectively "Sind Horse," and Jacob's Horse," instead of "Jacob-ka-risala."

LIEUT. H. CLOWES, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second class, on probation, having passed the required examination, has been confirmed in that grade.

THE undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to duty:—Colonel C. A. Cunningham, Captain H. D. M. Minchin, Lieut. A. T. H. Newnham, and Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, Staff Corps, and Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, I. M. S.

SECOND-LIEUT. T. X. BRITTEN, 2nd Gloucester Regt., has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

SUB-CONDUCTOR J. H. G. BELL, Ordnance Department, has been granted six months' furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

LIEUT. R. F. LUSH, West Yorkshire Regt., probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

E. EWING, Veterinary Surgeon, First-class, has been detailed for duty with the Hazara Field Force.

WITH the sanction of Government Major C. Egan-officiating Second in Command of the 11th Bengal Infantry, has been provisionally appointed for six months as Remount Agent in the North-Western Provinces as an experimental measure; and Major E. W. Coalmers, Second-in Command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, has been similarly appointed, Remount Agent in the Punjab.

THE 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, Ramikhet, furnishes four companies on detachment at Bareilly for garrison duty. They will be moved by rail from Kathgodam to Bareilly.

The Indian Reliefs this year are as follows:—

	Men.
Cavalry, 5th Lancers, England to India	600
Drafts	350
Total	950
Infantry 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, England to India	850
1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, Gibraltar to India (inclusive of a draft of 200 men from England)	900
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Egypt to India (inclusive of a draft of 300 men from England)	1,000
Drafts	5,950
Total	8,700

THE regulations respecting the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, which is to be held in June, 1889, were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette* for the guidance of intending competitors.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! Messrs. COOPER MADON & Co., Ld.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors: COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

THE attendance at this day's races was scanty owing to heavy rain, which came down at 3 o'clock and lasted till 4-30. The band of the 16th Bombay Infantry played on the occasion. The following are the results:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Bhavnagar Purse—Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. Sir Thakhat Singji, G. C. S. I., Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, and Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Edar, and Rs. 200 by H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, and Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Bombay Presidency C.-B. three-year-olds, 9 stone, 6 furlongs. Entrance 1st May 5 G. M., 1st July 8, 1st September 15. With a starting sweepstakes of 5 G. M., second horse to take half the sweepstakes, and the third horse to save his sweep. Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice 10lbs. extra; produce of English or Australian sire 7lbs. extra, of English or Australian dam 7lbs. extra, when both sire and dam are English or Australian 14lbs. extra. Horses purchased from the bona *fide* breeder at the Ahmedabad Show of 1888 allowed 7lbs. 8 horses in bona *fide* different interests to start, or the Rs. 600 added from the Fund will be withheld.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadwan's Mavis, 9st. 7lb., D. Greenhalgh	1
Mr. Melton's Unona, 9st. 7lb., W. Greenhalgh	2
Dr. Bell's Bulrush, 9st. 7lb., Vinall	3
Mr. Melton's Detective, 9st. 7lb., J. Robinson	0

Mr. Melton declares to win with Unona.

Won easily by three lengths. Bulrush a poor third. Time—1 min. 32 4-5th secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap"—Rs. 500. For all Arab and Country-bred horses. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance 4 G. M., half forfeit. To close and name the day before the race. Distance round the course and a distance.

Mr. Chambandi's Mosel, 8st. 4lb., Wood	1
Mr. Whitehead's Gulab, 7st. 4lb., Native	2
Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Shahab, 7st. 6lb., Ivesy	3
Mr. Farmer's Viceroy, 8st. 12lb., D. Greenhalgh	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's Mohsee, 8st. 12lb., Kendall	0
H. H. Aga Khan's Barsati, 7st. 9lb., Owner	0
Mr. S. A. W.'s Tory, 7st. 9lb., W. Greenhalgh	0
Mr. Ali Abdoola's Hooran, 7st. 6lb., Lashman	0
Do. Cossack, 7st. 6lb., Noor Mahomed	0
Mr. C. Ratanjee's Saturday, 7st. 6lb., Ramchurran	0

Viceroy again showed temper at the start, but finally got off well. Mosel went to the front at the mile post and won easily by three lengths. Time—3 min. 8½ secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Pony Selling Race"—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Arab and C.-B. ponies. Weight for inch raised one stone. Winner to be sold for Rs. 300, 4lbs. allowed or added for every Rs. 100 under or over this price. Maidens of the day allowed 7lbs. Entrance 2 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. The price at which the pony is to be sold must be stated in the entry. Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Woolmer's Suspense, 9st. 2lb., Mr. Locke	1
Mr. H. Gough's Balootra, 8st. 4lb., Wood	2
Mr. Kinahan's Discount, 8st. 12lb., Bowen	3
Mr. Friend's Grey Knight, 9st. 7lb., Owner	0
Mr. S. A. W.'s Mistake, 8st. 4lb., D. Greenhalgh	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's Faris, 8st. 4lb., Kendall	0
Capt. Fowle's Torpedo, 8st. 11lb., Ivesy	0
Capt. Payne's Bruiser, 8st. 11lb., J. Robinson	0
Mr. C. Ratanjee's Jumna, 8st., Native	0
Aga Z. Shah's Sattara, 7st. 13

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, submitted his annual administration report, which will be considered at a future meeting of the Committee. We take the following extracts from the report :—

Sixty meetings were held and twenty more were convened, but not held for want of quorum. Besides these, fifty-seven Committee meetings were held, and nine others convened, but not held for want of quorum. Of the Committee meetings held, forty-two were of the Committee of the whole Corporation regarding the New Municipal Bill (No. 4 of 1887) and of Sub-Committees thereof. Nine other meetings of the Committee were convened, but not held for want of quorum.

I take this opportunity, as it will be my last in this appointment, of placing on record my appreciation of the very hard work done by the heads of departments. No one who is not brought in personal contact with their work, can have any idea of the enormous labour which they have to go through in order to cope with the vast extent of Municipal work, or of the zeal and conscientious desire to do the best for the public, which they evince. Where all have worked so well, I feel it would be an invidious task to single out names for special acknowledgments, and therefore I refrain from the attempt. Of my personal office I cannot speak too highly. They have worked cheerfully far beyond the hours of daily office work as laid down in the By-laws, and I shall be glad if in future they can be rewarded.

FINANCIAL.

The following table shews at a glance the income and expenditure during the year :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening Balance, including advances recoverable, &c	20,58,987	14	8
Revenue credited from all sources...	51,66,529	10	11
Total available for expenditure...	72,25,467	9	7
Spent during the year...	58,12,690	4	10
Difference...	14,12,777	4	9

Actual closing balance after making allowance for adjustments, advances recoverable, &c., as detailed at pages 68 and 69 of Controller's report, Rs. 13,64,599-1-5.

The opening balance was greater by Rs. 15,58,987-14-8 than the budget estimate.

Of the opening balance, Rs. 5,00,000 were appropriated in the budget for 1887-88, and Rs. 11,42,324-7-2 represent the unexpended balance of lapsed grants of 1886-87 renewed in 1887-88. The revenue fell short of the estimates under only two heads, viz., Toll fees and Miscellaneous fines. The deficiency amounted to Rs. 3,253-5-5. Under the other heads the revenue was better than the estimate by Rs. 7,12,783-0-4. The total revenue of the year, including profit on stores and Departmental water charges, was Rs. 51,66,529-10-11, which is Rs. 7,09,479-10-11 better than the estimate; and more by Rs. 2,84,714-15-1 than the actuals of 1886-87. Deducting Rs. 82,894-13-8, the sum charged in the accounts for water consumed by the Municipal Departments, the actual income was Rs. 50,83,634-13-3; or also deducting the nominal item profit on stores, Rs. 50,51, 460 0-5. The total expenditure, including nominal Departmental water charges, was Rs. 58,12,690-4-10, which is more by Rs. 16,36,328-4-3 than the actuals for 1886-87, but less than the budget estimate by Rs. 6,39,498-2-4.

REVENUE.

It will be seen that the items, consolidated rate and town duties yielded less by Rs. 97,255-15-11 than in the previous year, and that small decreases amounting in all to Rs. 7,601-12-11 appear under Toll fees, tobacco licenses and miscellaneous receipts. The other items all shew increases, as compared with the actuals of the previous year, aggregating Rs. 3,69,572-11-11. The largest increases are under Halalkhor cess, Market receipts, Miscellaneous, and water rate; the latter yielding Rs. 1,09,073-9 more than in the previous year—a particularly satisfactory result of careful work and water waste prevention. The large decrease of Rs. 81,853-14-8 in the consolidated rate is entirely due to the reduction of rate from 8¼ per cent. in 1886-87 to 8 per cent. in 1887-88. The loss is, of course, less than 3 per cent. on the total, on account of increase in assessments owing to rise in rents and the erection of new buildings. The falling off of Rs. 15,42,3-3 in Town duties, coupled with a very small import of the oil during the year, The increase in the yield of the Halalkhor cess follows the increased assessment of old buildings and the erection of new ones. One feature of the water revenue is the increased consumption by meter, about one half of the revenue or Rs. 4 lakhs, being now derived from that source. Municipal meters on hire are quickly superseding private meters, consumers finding it more convenient to hire meters from the Municipality, the latter being kept in order by the Water Works Department. The large increase of Rs. 1,71,930,-11-5 in Miscellaneous was due to the proceeds of the sales of part of the frontages on the Ripon Road amounting to Rs. 1,78,831-3-4 being credited during the year. Excluding this unusual item (sale of frontages), the normal revenue exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 85,883-11-2, in spite of the reduction of Rs. 81,853-14-8 in the consolidated rate.

EXPENDITURE.

The following changes may be noticed [illegible] pared with 1886-87 :—General Supe[rintendence] the Assessor's Department, Police and [illegible]s com- New Works, Hospitals and Dispe[nsaries] [illegible]ntendence, laneous; all cost less, the [illegible] Fire Brigade, Rs. 91,761-8-5, of which Rs [illegible]saries, and Miscel- Works, and Rs. 42,073-[illegible] crease amounting to of Rs. 4,995-5-3 [illegible] 28,114-8-3 were due to New entirely due to [illegible]-6 to Miscellaneous. The saving and printin[illegible] the Assessment Department was [illegible]ne charge of Rs. 14,780-8-0 for preparing [illegible] 200 copies of the Assessment Books paid in [illegible], not recurring in last year. "New Works," of [illegible]rse, is an item which fluctuates from year to year, according to the number and character of the works to be done. The decrease under Miscellaneous is principally due to charges amounting to Rs. 24,052-5-6 for illuminating Municipal buildings, decorating streets, &c., on account of her Majesty's Jubilee having been incurred in the previous year, and to Rs. 22,389-3-6 being less expended on the construction of Ollivant Bridge at Nesbit Road in 1887-88 than in the preceding year. Of the items shewing increased expenditure, the Public Health Department cost more by Rs. 65,616-13-9, the increase being principally due to extension of the Halalkhor service to the Port Trust section of B Ward and to various spinning and weaving mills, to the taking over of the cleaning of certain roads on the Port Trust estate, and to repairs to Health Department buildings, Markets, &c.

The increase of Rs. 1,11,038-12-4 on Public Works Ordinary was chiefly due to the increased grant passed during the year for road repairs, improvement of streets, water works, and repairing and lighting Port Trust Wharves roads. Rs. 3,797-2-9, increase under Public Gardens, is due to the pay of the new Superintendent appointed at the beginning of 1887-88, and to certain improvements made in the Victoria Gardens last year. Municipal debt shews an increase of Rs. 14,34,128-0-7 due chiefly to repayment of a portion of the 44 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan, and increased interest on the Tansa and other Loans raised, and the discount of Rs. 2,53,220 on the Sanitary Works Loan sanctioned to be adjusted out of current revenue. Pensions, gratuities and compassionate allowances shewed an increase of Rs. 11,898-2-5 due to the payment of a gratuity of Rs. 7,200 to C B Graham, Esq., on his retirement from Municipal service, and to increased pension and gratuity charges for other Muncipal employes and to larger compassionate allowances paid during last year. The large increase of Rs. 1,02,110-12-10 in education is almost entirely due to the grant of Rs. 80,000 to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which was paid during the year, and to extra allotments for primary education and Victoria and Albert Museum due the year before, but not paid till the year under report. Deducting the Technical Institute contribution and the item for increased repayment of debt interest and discount on loans, the increase in expenditure due to ordinary and recurring causes was Rs. 1,22,200-3-8, which is not more than might have been expected from the rapid expansion of the city. The grants which lapsed at the close of the year, owing to incomplete works or undischarged liabilities, amounted to Rs. 6,39,498-2-4. Of this, Rs. 1,13,557-2-8 will return to cash balance as savings on completed works, &c., and Rs. 5,25,940-15-8 must be renewed in 1888-89 to provide for the completion of sanctioned works and the payment of liabilities incurred in 1887-88. Excluding these lapsed grants to be renewed, and deposits, and all sums owed for necessary adjustments, &c., the actual closing balance was Rs. 8,38,658-1-9, which is better than the estimate of the opening balance in the Budget of 1888-89 by Rs. 2,95,658-1-9 and more than the estimate of the closing balance in the Budget for 1887-88 by Rs. 7,38,658-1-9, exclusive of sums belonging to 1887-88, but remaining uncollected at the close of the year.

In para. 18 of Mr. Ollivant's annual report for 1885-86, he referred to the necessity for defining more exactly than hitherto the works to be debited to Loan Funds and to current revenue respectively. The Corporation appointed a Committee to consider this question, and the decision finally arrived at, was as follows :—A. To charge to current revenue—(1) Repairs, renewals and replacements, or maintenance of works already completed, as also the interest on Loans. (2) New works, costing not more than Rs. 10,000 each up to a limit of rupees one lakh per annum, as the total of such works in any one year. B. To charge to Loan Funds—

All new works costing over Rs. 10,000 not being repairs, renewals, or replacements of existing works. This decision marks an important change in the financial history of the Municipality, and many desirable works which could not have been carried out under the system of charging to current Revenue can now be undertaken. I think, however, that in view of the great number of small works required annually, the limit of one lakh for them is too low.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF REVENUE.—

The number of properties on the Assessment Book at the close of 1887-88 was 49,313 against 48,470 in 1886-87, showing a net increase of 843. In the year under report 395 buildings were demolished, while 820 new buildings were erected, and 365 existing buildings were enlarged, the other differences in the preceding table being due mainly to the subdivision or re-adjustment of Assessment numbers to suit the altered conditions of properties for assessment purposes under Section 76, Clause 1, of the Municipal Act.

The increase in valuation of property may be apportioned to the following heads :—

	Rs.
1. Rise in rents and correction of under-assessments	3,78,827
2. Erection of new buildings	4,96,187
3. Enlargements	2,90,102
	11,65,116

Though the increase in valuation shown above has resulted in a corresponding increase in the demand on account of property rates, the increase on that account under consolidated rate (Rs. 94,089-13-2) has been more than counterbalanced by the decrease (Rs. 1,21,735-10-10) arising from the reduction of the rate from 8¼ per cent. in 1886-87 to 8 per cent. in 1887-88; and the revenue from consolidated rate accordingly shows a net decrease of Rs. 27,645-13-8. In respect of the total revenue from the three property rates, however, the net result of the year is an increase of Rs. 81,458-10-7.

WHEEL TAX.

The opening outstanding balance on account of the tax on vehicles and animals was Rs. 9,332-2-7. The demand for the year under report was Rs. 1,75,423-7-0, as against Rs. 1,76,921-10-0 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,493-3-0 in the year under report.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The collections under this head amounted to Rs. 37,856-8-0 (including Rs. 4,280-8-0 on account of former years) against Rs. 29,776 in the preceding year.

REFUNDS.

The total of refunds allowed under Section 62 of the Municipal Act and on account of over-collections under all heads amounts to Rs. 10,333-7-9.

TOWN DUTY.

The Town Duty shows a net increase of Rs. 3,433-10-1 in the next revenue.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As anticipated in my Administration report for the last year, para. 36, fair progress was made by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co on the duct contract, though the work has not advanced so far as to come up to the estimate of this year's outturn. During the year, however, one of the partners, Mr. Lovett, came out from England, and by various changes and improvements of organization the firm showed a sincere desire to carry on the work efficiently and expeditiously, and I expect a decidedly better rate of work in future as the result of his re-organization. Time was, undoubtedly, lost at first by faulty arrangements; but there is every reason to hope that the contractors are now in a fair way to push on the work. This year a very large quantity of excavation for the duct was done, and the masonry work was in progress in different places. One set of compressed air machinery was working during the year at one of the tunnels, and four more were being put up at the close of the year. During the next [illegible]

Satisfactory progress has been made in the acquisition of land for the lake and the duct line, but as the works approach the Island of Bombay, some of the land-owners demand such high rates, based on the recent rise in the price of land in Bombay, that Mr. Clerke believes that the amount provided in the estimate for the land compensation will not be sufficient.

Though the works were free from any [illegible] outbreak of epidemic up to the end of M[illegible]erious yet there has been a great deal of s[illegible]rch 1888, whole of the district in which the wo[illegible]ckness. The undoubtedly unhealthy, fever [illegible]rks are situated is the early part of the fair se[illegible] prevailing especially in a very considerable e[illegible]son, and this interferes to that the Munic[illegible]ent with the progress of the is too sm[illegible]e with Mr. Clerke in thinking the [illegible]ipal staff, which has suffered severely, [illegible] to maintain efficient supervision, owing to [illegible]onstant prostration of the members from fever, and in future a larger staff must be provided.

The following table represents the increase in the number of buildings passed by the Building Department for the last five years :—

1883-84	607
18[illegible]4-85	763
1885-86	823
1886-87	983
1887-88	1,122

It will thus be seen that the number of buildings commenced in the year was greater by nearly 50 per cent than in 1883-84. It is a question whether building is not being overdone, and a temporary reaction may, perhaps, be looked for a few years hence.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The public health during the year under report was generally speaking good. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 20,513 against 20,074 in the preceding year. The death-rate was 23·23 per 1,000, allowing for increase of population. The rate for the preceding year was 23·26. There was a reduced mortality, as compared with the previous year, from measles, fevers, diseases of the nervous system and deaths from accidents. The year 1886 was remarkable for having registered the smallest number of deaths from cholera and small-pox on record, viz., cholera 19, small-pox 19. In 1887 the number of deaths from cholera was 269, or a death-rate of ·31 per 1,000 of population, and the deaths form small-pox were 108, or a death-rate of ·12 per 1,000 of population. The annual increment in both cases is calculated. The highest mortality from cholera occurred in the Mahalakhshmi and Esplanade sections. The six sections of highest mortality were Mahalakhshmi, Esplanade, Sewri, Dhobi Talao Warli, and Tarwadi, The high mortality in Mahalakhshmi and the Esplanade sections is due to exceptional causes. In the Esplanade sections are collected hundreds of scavengers and their families; and in Mahalakhshmi the temple and places of rest collect wandering pilgrims. The population of both sections is small, and the death-rate easily disturbed. The highest mortality from small-pox occurred in Colaba, the next highest mortality being in Parel. The communities most afflicted by this disease were the Jains and the Hindus other than high caste. The Health Officer considers that adult vaccination and re-vaccination require greater attention, and supports this view by the statement that during 1887 only 222 persons over six years of age were vaccinated. The primary vaccinations amounted to 17,063. A reduction of fever mortality is observed in most of the sections in which main sewer lines have recently been laid. It is satisfactory to note that the introduction of the new drainage system has not been accompanied by the mortality which its opponents anticipated, and that on the contrary its general results, so far as already observed, are decidedly beneficial. The want of sewerage in certain localities is much felt. The Health Officer in his report invites attention to the fearful nuisance caused through want of drainage at Ghorapdeo—to quote his own words, "were it not for the overflow and escape of sewage to the sea, Ghorapdeo, now thickly populated by mill-workers, would cease to be habitable."

In my last annual report I pointed out that the question of the disposal of Town sweepings was becoming daily a matter for anxiety. A proposal has since been sanctioned for the acquisition of the last remaining piece of available land on the Flats, measuring about one lakh of square yards. When this ground is acquired, the deposit of sweepings on the Flats will continue for a few years more; meanwhile, a final decision must be arrived at as to the measures to be adopted in future, as it is imperative that the new scheme, whatever it may be, should be sanctioned and the necessary arrangements made, in ample time before the available space on the Flats is exhausted.

The total revenue from the Markets and Slaughter-houses was Rs. 3,04,516-8-10, against Rs. 2,93,375-11-2 for 1886-87. The increase of Rs. 11,140-13-8 is principally due to improved returns from the license, slaughter and fair ground fees.

The net revenue, after deducting working expenses and interest to the amount of Rs. 2,19,845, is nearly 5 per cent. against 4¼ per cent. for the preceding year. The whole of the 6 per cent. loan will be fully paid off in 1888-89, so that, after that, the profit will be over 10 per cent.

I. M. S. TENASSERIM.

H. M.'s INDIAN MARINE STEAMER Tenasserim, stationed in this port during the monsoons, sails this morning for Aden, via Karachi, in command of Captain Falle. During her stay in Bombay she went into dock for repairs. She takes with her to Karachi to-day the F-3 Company of Royal Artillery, and some more military details, numbering 12 officers, 3 warrant officers, and 159 rank-and-file, with their families—European; and 17 rank-and-file with families and 89 followers—Natives; also, to Aden, half of No. 4 Company of the Sappers and Miners, and a few more details belonging to Aden Troop, S.D. R.A., Medical and Commissariat Departments, &c. The strength of the Sappers and Miners is 2 officers and 1 man—Europeans; and three officers, 95 men, 55 women, 42 children, 17 followers and 4 horses. The total number on board comprises :—Europeans—15 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 6 warrant officers, 4 women and 7 children, 163 N. C. officers and men, 12 women and 14 children; Natives—4 officers, 12 rank-and-file, 78 women, 69 children, 149 followers and 12 horses. The European officers on board are :—For Karachi.—Major J. D. and Mrs. Douglas, and child, Captain A. Wedderburn and Lieutenants R. E. Redcliffe, C. Battiscombe, and H. E. Stockdale belong-to F-3 R. A.; Br.-Major F. Hutchison, Captain P. Low aud Lieutenant C. Barton, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant Vesey, 6th Punjab Infantry; Surgeons H. D. Masani and S. Hayman, Medical Staff; and Major J. F. Egerton, Worcester Regiment. For Aden.—Captain Gordon, Aden Troop; Lieutenants B. Russell and F. Twiss, Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant D. C. Morris, 6-1 S. D. R. A.; Lieutenant Cavanagh, Inspector of Army Schools; and Surgeon and Mrs. Anderson and child, I.M.S.

THE HAZARA FIELD FORCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL McQUEEN, accompanied by Captain Burn and Lord Binning, passed through Rawalpindi on Monday evening to join the Hazara Field Force. The 78th Highlanders, 60 strong, and looking very fit and well, having completed their equipment, marched off to the front at 8 o'clock the same evening. Owing to their number being fixed at 600 the Highlanders had to leave a depot at Bareilly of over 400 men with five officers. Colonel Badcock, G.B., Comisary-General, has arrived in Rawalpindi, where he makes a short stay. He will proceed afterwards to Quetta. Cholera has made its appearance in a detachment of the Suffolk Regiment marching from Campbellpore, under the command of Captain Montague, to join head-quarters at Abbottabad. This detachment is consequently detained in a cholera camp outside Haripur and will remain there until it is considered free from danger. The 15th Bengal Cavalry, under Colonel Robert Atkins, marched out this morning to join the reserve of the Hazara Field Force. Mr. Gorman, of the Postal Department, has been specially deputed from Calcutta to take charge of the Railway Mail Service between Rawalpindi and Hassan Abdal, owing to the great strain which is thrown upon the Department at the present time. Special offices for the Field Force are also being opened at Hassan Abdal and Haripur to avoid delay in the delivery of letters. Arrangements are being made for the interception in the railway sorting-vans of letters for the Hazara Force, and no inconvenience is anticipated.

There are numerous complaints concerning the tonga service from Hassan Abdal to Abbottabad, which seems thus early to be in a very bad way. The elaborate notification concerning this service in General Orders looks well on paper; but the service cannot comply with requirement just now, and there are said to be frequent delays *en route*.—*Pioneer*.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM, dated 24th September, from [illegible] Ridge, states that the enemy have been dri[illegible]mla the Teesta valley in full retreat. [illegible]imla Pass.

The loss of the enemy is not yet k[illegible]

The loss on our side is Colo[illegible]own. Pi[illegible]oneers, severely wounded [illegible]uel Bromhead, 32nd Pioneers, and Gurkhas. [illegible] and several men of the

The troops left ca[illegible]m. The left colum[illegible]up in three columns at 8-45 of 4 [illegible] guns 9-1 [illegible] under General Graham consisted [illegible]Northern R. A., 3 companies Derbyshire Regime[illegible]t and 4 companies Gurkhas. The centre [illegible]column was under Colonel Bromhead, with 3 companies of the 32nd Pioneers; the right was [illegible]nder Major Halkett with 3 companies of the Pioneers and 1 company of the Derbyshire with 2 Pioneer guns. The left column advanced along the Ridge to the left of the Gnatong stream and the centre column by the Tukola-road. These two columns joined at the Tukola Pass and together drove the enemy back. The right column advanced by the upper Gnatong stream. The force will advance immediately, and will probably bivouac in the Jalep Pass, a force being left on Nimla to mask the Pemberingo Pass.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

THE navy of the United States appears to be steadily growing in strength and importance. The Naval Department has now five steel cruisers on hand—viz., the Newark, the Philadelphia, and the Baltimore, building at Philadelphia; and the San Francisco and the Charleston, building at San Francisco. A bill now pending in Congress authorises the construction of two more steel crusiers, each of 3,000 tons burthen, with a prescribed speed of 18 knots per hour, each armed with main batteries of six 6-inch guns, and to have, also, secondary batteries of great power. The bill pending in Congress further authorises the construction of two more steel cruisers, each of 2,000 tons displacement, to attain a speed of 18 knots per hour, and to have main batteries of six 6-inch guns and heavy secondary batteries. The same bill provides for the construction of a protected cruiser of 3,500 tons, to carry four guns, either 8-inch or 10-inch, and eight 6-inch guns, to steam at the rate of 20 knots per hour, and to carry 1,200 tons of coal. So much for vessels under consideration; to return now to additional vessels actually on hand. Among these may be mentioned the Maine, an armour-rigged cruiser of 6,600 tons, now building at New York, to carry four 10-inch guns in revolving turrets, and six 6-inch guns in broadside mounts. Another vessel, now in course of construction, is the armour turret-ship Texas, now building at Norfolk; the Texas is about 6,600 tons burthen, and she will carry two 12-inch guns in revolving turrets and six 6-inch guns in broadside mounts. There are also three 1,700-ton gunboats now on hand—viz., the Yorktown, nearly completed by Messrs. Cramp and Sons, and the Concord and the Bennington, which have made good progress in the yard of the late Mr. J. Roach, at West Chester. These gunboats will have a speed of about 16 knots per hour, and they will carry six 6-inch guns, as well as secondary batteries; the Concord and the Bennington are expected to be launched before the close of 1888. The Petrel, now building at Baltimore, will have a displacement of 870 tons; she is well advanced, and will shortly be launched; she will carry four 6-inch guns. A dynamite cruiser will be ready for trial next month. Messrs. Cramp & Sons have submitted tenders for two submarine torpedo boats, and plans are being prepared at the Navy Department for two single-turret monitors of about 3,500 tons displacement. These latter vessels will each carry one 16-inch 110-ton gun in a revolving turret, together with a pneumatic tube in the bow to be capable of discharging an aerial dynamite torpedo, containing a charge of 10 cwt.

MR. H.E. WINTER, C.S., acting Collector of Thana, has been allowed privilege leave for a month and fifteen days, and Mr. R.M. Kennedy, C.S., has been appointed to act during his absence.

MR. C. MACNAGHTEN, Principal of the Rajkumar College, has been permitted to return to duty.

ASSISTANT SURGEON SORABJI F. GHANDHI, L. M. & S., has been placed on general duty, and attached to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

SURGEON G. H. BULL, M.D., has been appointed to act as Assistant Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

SURGEON G. W. T. ANDERSON is to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Aden Jail, during the absence of Surgeon-Major E. Colson.

MR. E. VANDER STRAATEN, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, has been invested with the powers of a Judge.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 27, 1888.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant H Kerigan, Adjutant General's Department, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary, with effect from 22nd September 1888.

The services of Surgeon J W T Anderson, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

The services of Surgeon G H Bull, MD, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for temporary employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886 :—

Major O'M Creagh, V C, Commandant, Merwara Battalion. Pension service twenty-second year, commenced 13th February 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and twenty-eight days on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain H S A Fuller, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 11th September 1888 :—

3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Resaldar Balu Gaikwar to be Risaldar-Major vice Mir Sabit 'Ali, pensioned; Ressaidar Muhammadbaksh (Bahadur) to be Risaldar vice Balu Gaikwar, promoted; Jamadar Din Dayal Misir to be Ressaidar vice Muhammadbaksh (Bahadur), promoted; and Kott Dafedar Shaik Usman to be Jamadar vice Din Dayal Misir, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Charles Spottiswoode Stack, 6th Dragoon Guards, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 13th September 1888.

With reference to G G O No 568 dated 4th November 1885, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the 5th Bombay Cavalry and the 6th Bombay Cavalry shall be designated, respectively, "Sind Horse" and "Jacob's Horse" instead of "Jacob-ka-risala."

Lieutenant H Clowes, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

The undermemtioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Colonel C A Cuningham, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant A.T H Newnham, Staff Corps.
Captain H D M Minchin, Staff Corps.
Surgeon C G W Lowdell, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant W F Cahusac, Staff Corps.

The provisional promotions to Jamadar of the undermentioned, announced in the Orders herein specified, are confirmed, with effect from the dates originally notified :—

Robert Austin Hewins, 12th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 586 of 1887.

Shaikh Imam, 4th Bombay Cavalry, G O G No. 601 of 1887.

Phute Parrab, 25th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 607 of 1887.

Jivan Singh, 14th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 10 of 1888.

Shaikh Abdul Karim, 14th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 10 of 1888.

Sida Lall, 25th Bombay Infantry, G O G No. 54 of 1888.

Sakaram Parab, 5th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 97 of 1888.

Salik Ram, 30th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 127 of 1888.

Baghu-ji-rao Sinde, 23rd Bombay Infantry, G O G No 190 of 1888.

Gulab Khan, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, G O G No 191 of 1888.

Faiz Khan, 6th Bombay Cavalry, G O G No 294 of 1888.

Maresti Chand[illegible]n, 4th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 390 of 1888.

Bhagoo[illegible] Itnac, 2nd Bombay Infantry, G O G No 297 of 1888.

[illegible]atmehtar Balmehtar, 21st Bombay Infantry, G O G No 345 of 1888.

Sak Mehtar, 2nd Bombay Infantry, G O G No 355 of [illegible]Anbaram Singh, 33rd Bombay Infantry, G O G No 365 of 1888.

Gurdin Dube, 26th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 381 of 1888.

Sadhu Mehtar, 8th Bombay Infantry, G O G No 393 of 1888.

Keshu Rao, 4th Bombay Cavalry, G O G No 404 of 1888.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Sub-Conductor J H G Bell, Ordnance Department.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Xavier Britten, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from 21st September 1888.

With reference to G G O No 282, dated 19th June 1888, Lieutenant R F Lush, West Yorkshire Regiment, Probationer for the Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave for one month on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act XII of 1875 the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. J. F. Pepprill to pilot vessels.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—

The Reverend P H LeFebvre, BA, to be Chaplain of Deolali.

The Reverend A G Cane, MA, to be Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshvar.

The Reverend P B Horne, MA, to be Chaplain of Poona.

The Reverend J A Sellar, MA, to act as Chaplain of Kirkee.

The Reverend W E Scott, BA, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges in the Surat and Ahmedabad Districts :—

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji from Vagra to Borsad.

Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal from Dohad to Vagra.

Mr. Hoshangji Barjorji Vania is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dohad in the Ahmedabad District till further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji and Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judges, are, on their transfer to Borsad and Vagra respectively, invested, each, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cogaisable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Mr. Bhagwandas Gheldbhai, substantive pro tem., Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Broach, is allowed privilege leave from such date in September as he may avail himself of it to 2nd November 1880.

Mr. Nandsuklal Champatlal is appointed to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, at Broach during the absence of Mr. Bhagwandas Gheldbhai, or till further orders.

Mr. Jiwaji Balkrishna, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum District, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of that Court from 26th June to 15th August 1888, both days inclusive.

Mr. Tarachand Lokram has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the District Court at Sikarpur, vice Mr. Asummal Jethanand on leave.

Azam Harinarayan Bapurum, acting head karkun of taluka Broach in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a magistrate of the third class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Azam Mahadev Janardan Takekar, acting head karkun of taluka Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

A'zam Yeshwant Vithal Parulekar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Khed in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and is invested with the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

Messrs S Hammick and T S Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat on the 10th instant, after office hours.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr Sorabji Pudamji, Sub-divisional Magistrate in the district of Dharwar, with power to call for and examine the record of any proceedings before any inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 14 of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882, to invest M. E Van der Straaten, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, with the powers of a Judge under that Act for the trial of suits in which the amount or value of the subjectmatter does not exceed twenty rupees.

Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Godbole, Mamlatdar of Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Under the provisions of clause 2 of Section 45 of (Bombay) Act II of 1874 the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Younghusband, Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, to be a Visitor of the Dhuliakot and Ahmedabad District Jails.

Azam Mahomed Sileman valad Ahmed, acting Head Munshi of taluka Tando Bago in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

A'sam Keshav Babaji Shetphalker, acting Head Karkun of the Karmala Taluka in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government Notification No. 235, dated 17th February 1888, it is hereby notified that Mr. C Macnaghten, Principal, Rajkumar College, has been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State to return to duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H E Winter, CS, acting Collector of Thana, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 15th October 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Surat and Broach from the 5th to the 25th November 1888, both days inclusive.

The District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur granted Rao Saheb Venkatrao Laxamaya, Subordinate Judge of Bagalkot, privilege leave for one month from the 16th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R M Kennedy, C S, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Thana, District Registrar, and Political Agent, Thana, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana District, during the absence of Mr H E Winter, C S, or till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Sorabji Fardunji Ghandhi, L.M. & S., is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 4th September 1888, and attached to the Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon G. H. Bull, M.D., to act as Assistant Surgeon to the David Sassoon Hospital and Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, from the date of departure to Mahabaleshvar of Surgeon-Major Murphy during the further absence of Surgeon Eaton, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon G. W. T. Anderson to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major E. Colson, or until orders.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Colonel W Scott delivered over and Captain G B O'Donnell received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

Central Division.

During the absence of Rao Saheb Rango Ramchandra Bharedi on special duty the following appointments are made :—

Rao Saheb Dadaji Sakharam, Mamlatdar of Javli in the Satara District, is transferred to the Satara Taluka of the same district, and Azam Shamrao Anant Latkar, B.A., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Javli.

During the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, on special duty, the following appointments are made :—

Rao Saheb [illegible] Govind [illegible] of Man Taluka in the Satara District, is transferred to the Valva Taluka, and A'zam Ramarao Hanmant Rajguru is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Man.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Alsingrao Narsing, Inspector, Fourth Grade, Bijapur, is transferred to the Belgaum District.

Rao Saheb Ramrao Rango, Inspector, Fourth Grade, Belgaum, is transferred to the Bijapur District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM, AND ABKARI.

Under paragraph 2, Section 6 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of Abkari hereby invests the undermentioned servant of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Kaira District, with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license and during his employment by the said licensee :—

Bamanji Edulji Gimi.

Hamid Rehemon, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Kaira, passed the Abkari Departmental Examination held at Kaira on the 12th instant.

Mr W S Thielfall, Abkari Inspector, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 19th instant.

The undermentioned employes of the Surat Abkari Establishment passed the Abkari Departmental Examination held in Surat on the 13th instant :—

Nusserwanji Shapurji, Abkari Inspector, Surat City.
Keshavlal Kalianji, Abkari Talati, Chorasi Taluka.
Chunilal Jamnadas, Weighing Karkun, Surat Distillery.

The undermentioned employes of the Ahmedabad

A CLERICAL IMPOSTOR'S EXPLOITS.

...w account is published of the extraordinary ...er of the so-called "Dr." M'Lean, who is now ...custody at Birmingham on the charge of assault ...a girl patient.

...t seems that in 1875 M'Lean went to Philadelphia ...Baptist preacher, with excellent credentials from ...r three other American cities. He was licensed ...by Philadelphia Presbytery, and attained some ...larity in the pulpit. He soon scandalised the ...hbourhood by his immoral propensities, and the ...wing announcement regarding him was published ...e *Presbyterian Advocate*, the magazine of the con...ation :—"It will be in the recollection of ...readers that in July 1875, Mr Charles M'Lean ... licensed to preach the gospel by the ...ladelphia Presbytery. The person named ap...ared with excellent testimonials from the Public ...ociation of Ohio. He also alleged that he was a ...tive of Scotland, and had been in connection with ... Free Church. After delivering a public discourse ...ore the Presbytery he was licensed to preach the ...pel. It has now become manifest that the Presby... was completely deceived. We have been directed ...publish the following action :—Whereas Charles ...an, licentiate from the Philadelphia Reformed ...ytery, has been charged with gross and aggravat... immoralities, sustained by affidavits and attesta... in the possession of the said Presbytery; and ...reas the said Charles M'Lean by letter addressed ...he Presbytery on grounds of nformation received ...him in regard to the charges preferred demands ...name be erased from the books, it is hereby resolv... that his license be revoked, and that he be hereby ...communicated from the fellowship of the Reform... Presbyterian Church.' In 1878 M'Lean put in an ...earance in Glasgow, and represented that he had ...n ordained in Philadelphia as Baptist ...ister, and had conducted the services in ...t town for many years. He affected the clerical ...b, and his devoutness of demeanour disarmed all ...picion. He was soon permitted to enter the pulpit ...the Baptist Church at Coatbridge, near Glasgow. He ...ms to have acquired the "knack" of preaching, ...t so satisfied were the congregation that he was ...rwards licensed. In the course of a few months ...plaints were made with regard to his conduct, and ... allegations against him were of such a serious ...ure that it was deemed necessary by the Church au...rities to hold an inquiry into the matter. The Rev. ... Gardener, an eminent local minister, undertook to ...ertain what sort of character M'Lean bore in ...erica, and then the disgraceful circumstances under ...ich he left Philadelphia were brought to light. It was ... found that he had deceived the Presbytery at Ohio, ...re he represented himself as an ordained minister. ...answer to an inquiry from Philadelphia, a minister ...m Ohio replied, "M'Lean's immortal conduct was ...he vilest nature. He outraged a young lady, and his ...duct had so intensely excited the people of Ohio ... had he returned to that city the prison ...ld scarcely have saved his bones. I have no ...tation in declaring that Dr. Charles M'Lean is a ...d, ... selling under the cloak of religion, ready to ... to any denomination that may suit his ends." ...ther inquiries revealed the fact that he had been ...querading as a minister at Missouri and other ...es. On leaving Glasgow, under the circumstances ...ave already related, he seems to have gone back ...America, where he remained till about fifteen ...s since, when he came to England. It now ...pires that he has had dealings with an English ...monial agency. Among his papers was found a ...pt for £2, 10s., which he paid to somebody con... with a matrimonial paper, in consideration of ... introduced to a number of "well-selected ...s." With that object a list of names of "well-...ted ladies" was furnished to him, together with ... addresses, and the amount of their incomes. ...s not seem to have been a *bogus list*, for among ...luminous correspondence in M'Lean's possession ...plies from several ladies. One lady writes ... an appointment to meet the "doctor" at the ...rch. She does not seem to have met him ...r she states in her letter that he will know ... easily by her carrying a white flower in her ...d wearing a black jacket. Another lady ..." Dear sir, I thank you for your kind letter, ...am sorry should have remained so long un..., but I have been from home for a couple of ... Should you not be in correspondence with ... lady, and if you like my letter, I should be ... to write again on hearing from you. I am tall, ... years of age, with fair prospects and a small ... of £80 per annum, with £300 or £400 saved. ...ou, in any case, be so kind as to return me this ... and I will do the same. I will not now men...further details in case you should ... return this without a line ...yourself. Believe me, very truly yours— ...er "carefully selected lady" says—"Dear sir,— ...ly to your letter of yesterday, I beg to say I ... pleased to make your acquaintance if you care ...ke mine after perusing this. I am candid and ...tforward, and should like you to know exactly ...sition so as to avoid disappointment in future. ...wenty-seven years of age, look younger, 5 ft. 6 ...gh, good figure, fair hair, and fresh complexion. ... say you have seen my photo at the editor's. ...ted, accomplished, and refined. Income £100 a ...and have lots of things for housekeeping, value ... Was scarcely married two years; widow 18 ...s; lived during my married life in Scot... Have stayed since with my father and sister. ...r mother died 16 months ago. I have a ...r in Singapore, and several relations in ...ica. I am a member of the Presbyterian ...h of England. I feel it very dull and mono... living at home after having had a home of my ... and wish to marry again if I can meet with a ...man whom I can love; everything else is a ...dary consideration to me. I am yours, in con...—." During his stay in Glasgow, M'Lean was ...graphed in his clerical garb. The portrait is now ...possession of the Birmingham police, and M'Lean ...s that it is his own.

A CORSICAN ROMANCE.

...E remarkable criminal career of the Corsican ...dit Rocchini, who was executed at Sartenes, is ...ated by a Paris correspondent. He writes :— ...Great precautions had been taken against the possi...ity of an attempt being made to rescue him at the last ...oment, or to save him from the ignominy of a public ...ecution, by shooting him when he appeared on the ...affold. The crowd which had assembled to witness ...e execution is described as enormous. Rocchini was ...enty-four years of age. His career of crime com...enced by a *vendetta* with the Taffani family. One ...y a Rocchini killed a dog belonging to a Taffani. ...bsequently a Taffani killed a Rocchini, and then a ...occhini killed a Taffani. The *vendetta* was kept ...p till the two families were reduced to one repre...entative each. The man executed was the ...urviving Rocchini, and he had firmly determined to ...ill the last Taffani, to avenge all the members of his ...amily that had fallen victims to the hatred of the ...Taffani. He wandered about in the woods, never ...stopping in one place more than a day. Sometimes ...he slept at a peasant's hut, at others in caves, or in ...the open air. He had often seen the gendarmes who ...had been sent to track him, and on more than one ...occasion had exchanged shots with them.

...One day he met a young woman, named Julie, and ...was so influenced by her beauty that, despite the danger, ...he remained in the neighbourhood for a considerable ...time. He watched for favourable opportunities, when ...she was tending her goats in secluded spots, to declare ...his love for her. His addresses were, however, rejected ...with scorn. Julie was warned by her neighbours that ...the affair would certainly end badly if she continued ...to herd her goats on the mountains. Being a strong-...minded young woman, and despising the danger, she ...took no heed of the advice given her. But one day she ...returned home deathly pale. The bandit had again ...presented himself before her and had threatened to ...kill her, if she would not marry him. Julie had no ...one to protect her, her mother being her only living ...relative. She begged her mother at once to find her ...a husband who would defend her against Rocchini. ...Arrangements were soon made for Julie's wedding with ...a stalwart blacksmith, but the marriage never took ...place.

...A few days before the ceremony was to have been ...celebrated, Julie once more found herself confronted ...by Rocchini. He again asked her whether she had ...made up her mind to be his. On receiving the reply ..." Never," the bandit deliberately shouldered his rifle, ...and shot the poor girl. She was not quite dead, but ...Rocchini, drawing a pistol, put it to her ear and blew ...out her brains. He was sentenced to death for this ...and other murders, all of which he confessed ...to the Public Prosecutor before being guil...lotined. To the last he had hoped his sentence would ...have been commuted to penal servitude for life, but ...when the moment came for him to mount the scaffold ...he did so with a firm step. Before being brought out ...of the prison he had, however, gone down on his knees ...and, imploring pardon, begged a telegram might be ...sent to the President of the Republic.

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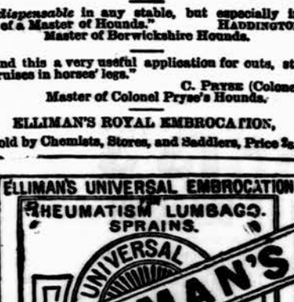

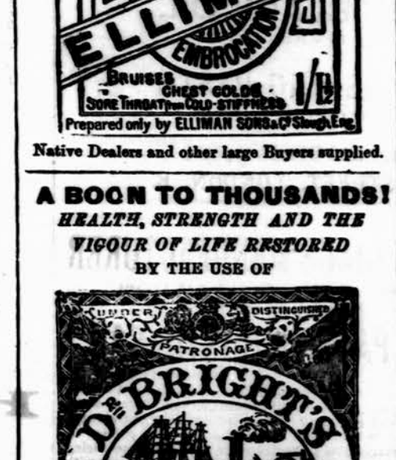
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CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-earned reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other trade, we are happy to say, are very reluctant to the native bazaars, and [illegible] from [illegible] many [illegible] sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasm, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of the medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, unquestionably, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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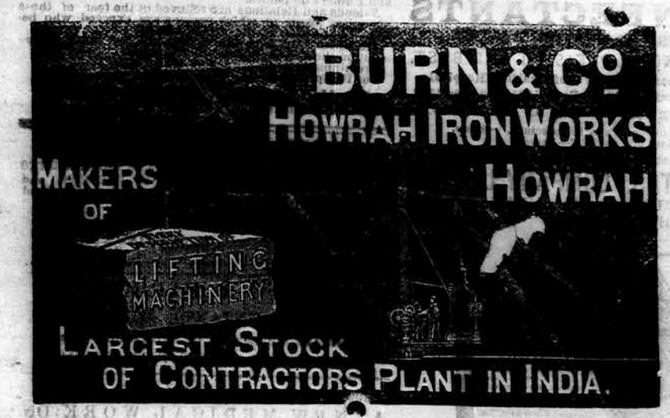

LARGEST STOCK OF CONTRACTORS PLANT IN INDIA.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

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SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULL IN AND CLEANING RICE.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without its disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON — RICHD MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT CONSULTATION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are pasted on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other Infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES all wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

H. J. M. MELLOR,

MAKER OF

CIRCULAR

HOSIERY MACHINERY

MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.

Winding Engines, &c.

LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

We are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expeditions.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

NOTICES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the Lighter descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

Messrs. LYON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

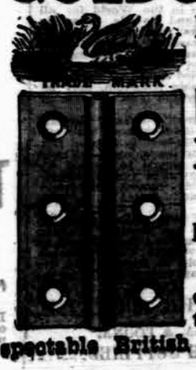
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

SAFEST DRINK

IN A HOT CLIMATE.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Dizziness after Meals, Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are secured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 36, Cline Street, Colaba.

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